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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Recognition of Equal Rights Urged in the Message.

The President's Reply to a Delegation of Colored Men.

Wholesome Effect of the Indian Visits to the East.

Abstract of the Report of the Chief of Engineers.

Interesting Suggestions Regarding Harbor and Coast Defense.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A delegation of colored gentlemen, representing the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, today made a call upon the President, to urge him to give the subject of equal rights favorable consideration in his Message. William Nesbit, of Altoona, and Wm. D. Forten, Elector at large, headed the delegation, and presented its views in an address and a memorial. The President is reported to have replied that he sympathized fully with them in their desire to obtain the rights of citizens. That he knew they should have every right enjoyed by other citizens. He wished all voters in the United States to have equal rights. The time must come when it would be so. A ticket on a railroad or other conveyance should entitle them to all it does other men. Their earnest recommendation in regard to his Message, however, might properly belong to the next Administration. He said, emphatically, that all citizens should undoubtedly in all respects be equal. He thanked them for the compliment they had paid him.

THE HOSTILE SAVAGES COMING TO TERMS.

The wisdom of the Government in bringing to Washington and sending to the principal Eastern cities parties of wild and sometimes hostile Indians, is fully confirmed by the following facts, which we gather from official sources. The last large delegation which came East was composed mainly of Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Arrapahoes from the Indian Territory, in charge of Capt. Henry E. Alvord, Special Indian Commissioner. They were in this City in October, and on their journey visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. They have now reached their homes, and Capt. Alvord has returned and submitted his report. The Arrapahoe tribe, and the Caddoes, Witchitaws, and affiliated bands, fully sustain their delegations in their negotiations here regarding their lands, by which those tribes accede to the propositions of the Government for their locations upon considerably diminished reservations. The Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches had been informed of the substance of the recent address by the Commissioner to their delegates while in this city in advance of the return of the latter, and this in conjunction with Col. McKenzie's timely attack upon the still implacable Comanches roaming in Texas has borne its first fruits. The tribes named have promptly surrendered to their agent the last of the captives held by them, and declare their intention to give up the stolen animals in their herds, and otherwise fully comply with the demands of the Government. Already Mow-way, or "Shaking Hand," the most important of the disaffected Comanche Chiefs, with his band, and "Kicking Bird," with nearly all the Kiowas, have come back to their reservation and camped near their agency at Fort Sill. A few well-known Kiowa braves, with a small following, express their determination to continue to defy the authorities, but this was expected. The men have long been outlawed, and their own chiefs disclaim all responsibility for their deeds, and assure their agent that the Government will be sustained by the tribe in any action it might take in regard to this faction.

THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

The Senate Chamber is almost in readiness for the meeting of the Senate. The carpet has been put down, and the desks and chairs are being put in position. The old Senate desks and chairs are, many of them, over sixty years old. Capt. Bassett, who has been for many years the door-keeper of the Senate, has kept a record, and can give a complete history of each chair and desk. The desks are of mahogany, and have been newly polished this Summer. The equivalent of the work of one man for six months has been spent in the work, so that, instead of seeming sixty years old, they look as if newly manufactured. The House is also in readiness for the opening of the session.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SMITHSONIAN.

Some changes are in progress in the Smithsonian Institution building, which, when completed, allow a new and much better arrangement of the National Museum than has been possible before. The room in the eastern end of the building is now receiving fine walnut cases, made insect-proof and dust and air tight. An appropriation is also available for casing the large hall extending the whole length of the main building, and above the hall, now containing most of the objects in the museum. When the new casing is finished all the objects in the museum pertaining to ethnology will be placed in the great hall on the second floor. The ethnological collection now fills the whole of a small room on the first floor, entered from the east end of the main hall, half the cases in the galleries, and nearly or quite half the tables. The upper hall will contain one of the finest, if not the very finest, ethnological collection in the world. In the portion devoted to the American aborigines it will be without a rival, and as complete and valuable as unique. The room first mentioned, which is now being cased, and the one between it and the main lower hall, will be occupied by the mineralogical and geological collection. The lower hall will be left for the Zoological Museum. The zoological collection is greatly crowded, and is rapidly growing. There is also a large collection of fossils, but it is not yet decided whether they shall be appropriately distributed among the other collections, or whether there shall be a department specially devoted to paleontology.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MESSAGE.

The rough draft of the President's annual Message, though not quite finished, was read to the Cabinet today, all the members being present. It will be somewhat, perhaps one-fifth, longer than last year's Message. In addition to the two copies to be sent to Congress, five will be made in manifold for the use of the city Press and for telegraphing. In response to a question asked by the writer of this dispatch, the President remarked he had no objection to saying that the Message would not show a change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now, as it had been in the past, to perform his entire duty to the extent of his ability, and in such a manner as would best serve the interests of the country. He was not certain that he would recommend to Congress an extension of amnesty to the two or three hundred persons excluded by recent legislation, but if he would, it would be with a proposed condition that the beneficiaries merely take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Congress, however, had ample authority in the premises, and could act with regard to the matter without a repetition of his views upon the subject contained in his former annual Message. He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for making a declaration of a more friendly policy toward the South than for such a declaration toward the North, as he sought as President, under the obligation of his oath, to execute the duties of his position without favor or partiality, in accordance with law. He would in his Message indorse such recommendation of legislation as may be p[illegible]

created by the heads of the several Departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary. He would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the Geneva arbitrators. The money will be paid by Great Britain to the Department of State, and be deposited in the Treasury. Of course, it cannot be drawn therefrom except in accordance with law for the purposes specified. In the course of conversation on the subject of civil service reform, the President said that while competitive examinations were desirable, he did not think it right that office should be given to enemies of the Administration to the exclusion of its friends. He was now engaged in examining applications for pardon, taking up the cases singly, with a view to conclusions upon them. He intended to pardon Col. Bowerman, who, about eighteen months ago, was convicted of embezzlement while he was an officer in the Baltimore Custom-house. He added that, in addition to other reasons, Col. Bowerman was a brave and faithful officer during the late war.

ACCURATE DISBURSEMENTS.

A remarkable instance of the correctness with which public money is disbursed by officers of the army is found in a recent letter of the Third Auditor of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, reporting the settlement of the accounts of Assistant Quartermaster-General Robert Allen, now Acting Quartermaster-General. These accounts extend over the period between April, 1861, and Aug. 31, 1866, during which time this officer has transferred and disbursed the enormous sum of $111,887,182, by far the largest amount transferred and disbursed by any officer of the Quartermaster's Department since the formation of the Government. The differences remaining, arising almost wholly from clerical errors, show that with all this vast expenditure there only remains unaccounted for the sum of $8,077. When it is remembered that the larger part of this expenditure occurred during the active operations of the immense armies in the field, with subordinates generally inexperienced, and with a large number of employes entirely unfamiliar with their duties, it is regarded as one of the most remarkable examples of the correctness and integrity of army officials that there should be no allowances except for a few clerical errors in the disbursement of this great amount.

ECONOMY IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

With the view of diminishing the expenses of the Signal service, and, at the same time, possessing the power of suddenly increasing the number of stations from which reports are to be had in any section of the country which may at any season of the year be especially threatened by the storms which, at the different seasons, seem to pass more frequently over particular portions of the territories of the United States, the organization of a mobilized corps of observers has been commenced. This corps, which will consist of picked men, skillful and chosen for their special fitness for its contemplated duties, will be equipped with portable apparatus, comprising all the instruments they will be required to use at any station to which they may be suddenly ordered. The stations will be properly occupied in each section of the country in reference to the storms to which that section is habitually exposed at particular seasons, and will be designated in advance, and the proper telegraphic connections for these stations will be previously arranged. It will be possible to occupy in this way the stations with very great rapidity. The period of danger for which they may be occupied being passed, they will be abandoned, and the force left free to be transferred for the protection of other sections, whose season of danger may be then approaching.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

In consequence of the assignment of Gen. McDowell to the command of the Department of the South, the Department of the East embraced in the military division of the Atlantic, will be in charge of Gen. Hancock, there being at this time no Brigadier-General without a department under his command, excepting Gen. Howard, who is on special duty.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERS.

Report of the Chief of Engineers—Coast and Harbor Defense.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Chief of Engineers has submitted his report to the Secretary of War. The number of officers holding commissions in the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army at the end of the fiscal year was 109 on the active and [illegible] on the retired list, the latter, however, under the law of Jan. 21, 1870, not being available for duty.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the performance of the duties of the corps the employment of a number of scientists and civil assistants has been necessary. The report mentions the employment of Gen. J. H. Wilson, a member of the Board of Engineers, upon the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids and Rock Island Rapids, and the improvement of the Illinois River; and Clarence King, geologist in charge of the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel. Upon application, under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, a transfer to the Corps of Engineers was made of all the graduates of the Military Academy since March, 1866, that had been recommended by the President of the Academic Board for promotion in the Corps of Engineers.

COAST AND FRONTIER DEFENSES.

Upon the subject of sea-coast and frontier defenses the Chief of Engineers says the leading object of the Department in its operations upon the works of defense, has been to push forward as speedily as possible the modification of the old earthen barbette batteries and the construction of new and improved batteries, more in accordance with the system of sea-coast defense adopted since the recent war. The principles of these have been stated in the reports for two or three years past. They have met with the approval of the General of the Army and the Executive; and the report states they need only to be completed to give our harbors protection against even the most recently constructed and powerful iron-clad vessels of the maritime Powers. Among the appliances for this defense it will be remembered are channel obstructions and a system of torpedoes; but these are accessories, and must themselves be covered by the fire of guns in a position that commands the channel. It becomes, then, of primary importance that the guns should be so mounted as to be as secure as it is practicable to make them from destruction by the enemy's fire delivered from iron-clad vessels of great strength and resistance. The most complete protection would inevitably be gained by placing the guns in a casemate in which security is furnished from projectiles coming from the front, the flanks and overhead; but as yet, within the limits of reasonable cost, we have not devised a structure of this character. By the use, however, of high and parapets, behind which the gun when fired will descend, and by covering guns on either side with high traverses, a combination is obtained which is at once secure from direct and slightly curved fire, whether from the front or flank, and substitutes sand, as a cheap material, for the costly iron shields and turrets. It is absolutely essential, however, that a carriage that shall lower the gun below the parapet be provided to secure these benefits; and accordingly the use of such a carriage was approved among the rules to govern the construction of our works of defense. Efforts to secure such a carriage have therefore been continued.

HARBOR DEFENSE.

The progress upon the defenses of our harbors during the past year have been in every respect satisfactory. Trials with torpedoes at the school at Willett's Point have progressed with a very marked success. The investigations have gone so far as to enable the Department to pronounce upon the special system, which it will, and arrange the details of the parts as well as the methods of handling and operating the torpedoes. The total cost of the application of this powerful auxiliary to the defense of our coast will be about $2,000,000. An estimate is submitted of $800,000 for the torpedo defense of some of the most important harbors. The report is very voluminous and sets forth in detail the progress made and anticipated upon the several works along the coast. Great attention is also given to improvements in river and harbor fortifications and inland defenses.

The New Canal Clear of Ice.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Boatmen report the Erie Canal entirely clear of ice.

The Liverpool and Rochester Towing Companies have withdrawn their horses from this city and have paid off a number of employés today. The canal of [illegible] boats belonging to these lines have either gone east or west of this city.

Boats are now being loaded for various points along the canal, but the number in transit is not large.

Woman Suffrage in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 26.—A large meeting of the leading citizens of all parties was held here this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Suffrage Association. A permanent organization was effected, with Major O. J. Smith, President; Judge Scott, Mrs. H. D. Scott, (wife of Senator Scott,) Mrs. B. Booth, (mother of the Governor of California,) Vice-Presidents. The movement is very strong here, and includes many of the best and most influential citizens.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Excitement in Paris over the Political Discussions.

Breach Between M. Thiers and the Conservatives Widening.

Conflicting Reports from the Committee on the Address—Reforms Tending to Republicanism Urged by the Minority —The Majority Press a Vote and are Defeated.

The Political Situation—No Settlement Between Thiers and the Assembly—Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 26—A. M.—There are no indications whatever this morning of a settlement of the differences between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. Both President Thiers and the Committee on the Address in reply to his message, firmly adhere to their respective positions, and the situation is regarded by all as very serious.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—There is great excitement in this city and throughout the provinces over the aspect of affairs at Versailles. It is announced this morning that the members of the parties of the Right and Right Centre, in the National Assembly, have come to the determination to support the views of the Committee appointed to draft a reply to the message of M. Thiers, as embraced in its report.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Special dispatches from Paris to the London afternoon papers say the Radical journals of the former city are violent in their language. They declare that a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of the Government of M. Thiers. The same journals accuse the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Imperialists of having formed a coalition to work for the downfall of the present Government. Gen. Changarnier is also charged with aiming to secure power.

Minority Report of the Committee on the Address—Constitutional Reforms to Secure Republican Government—Reception—Sentiment of Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The minority of the Committee on the Address, who disagree from the report made by the majority, have adopted a resolution to propose to the Assembly the nomination of a committee of thirty-five members of that body, with instructions to present a bill establishing ministerial responsibility, and embodying the constitutional reforms necessary to secure the regular working of a republican Government. The resolution has been submitted to Mr. Thiers, and he expresses his entire approval of it.

A reception, which was largely attended, was given at the Executive mansion last night. Marshal McMahon was present, and the greeting between that officer and M. Thiers was marked by the utmost cordiality.

Gen. L'Admirault, the Military Governor of Paris, who was present, said, during a conversation, that the City of Paris supported the President in the present contest with the parties of the Assembly.

The Reports in the Assembly—A Motion to Postpone the Majority Report Carried.

PARIS, Nov. 26—Evening.—The majority report of the Committee on the Address was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It is a strong indictment against the Radical Party, and insists on the establishment of a responsible ministry as a means of fighting Radicalism.

The majority of the Committee asked for the immediate consideration of the report.

The minority moved that it be postponed until Thursday.

The motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 358 yeas to 323 nays.

The result is regarded as a very favorable indication for the Government. The President's supporters in the Assembly believe this vote virtually ends the crisis, and that a similar majority is sure for the Government next Thursday.

THIERS' MESSAGE.

Republican France—The Executive's View of the Situation.

The following summary of M. Thiers' message, read at Versailles on Nov. 13, appears in the London papers:

At the opening of the sitting of the Assembly, M. Thiers read from the tribune his inaugural message. He commenced by stating that perfect calm had prevailed in the country during the Parliamentary vacation, and that success had been made in the work of reparation and general prosperity, for which thanks were due to God, the sovereign author of all things, who helps and sustains nations in misfortune that have not despaired of Him or of themselves. Relative to the loan, M. Thiers said that the whole available capital of the commercial world had been offered to France. The Government had received in instalments 1,750,000,000 francs, thus half the loan had been realized in three months. The Government commenced operations with 1,400,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 francs in bills of all countries on Germany. Prussia had already received 800,000,000 francs, and would receive 200,000,000 francs more in December. The Government will have 600,000,000 francs remaining in bills toward next year's payments. Speaking of the position of the Bank of France, M. Thiers said the Bank has 800,000,000 francs in gold and silver in hand, 44,000,000 francs of bar gold on deposit, and 50,000,000 francs in gold and silver belonging to the State. The French imports for the present year, nine months of which are already known, will be 3 milliards 457 millions of francs, and the exports 3 milliards 557 millions. The Government estimates the public deficit at the end of the year at about 132,000,000 francs. A financial equilibrium will be fully attained at the end of 1873, and the Government feels certain of a considerable surplus in 1874. M. Thiers proceeded to give details relative to the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. He said: "We have promised England, and she has promised us, to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation. The same principle will in the future regulate our relations with Great Britain. We shall do what we consider advisable for the protection of our industry, but we shall not treat English products differently from the products of other nations. England will act in the same manner toward us. But as we were bound toward several countries by numerous engagements which it was impossible to break without a previous agreement, we have postponed the complete application of the principle we have adopted until the 31st of December, 1876, the period when our engagements, and especially those by which we are bound toward Austria, will expire. Until then, if our fiscal taxes or our treaties should cause temporarily a differential system toward England, England would await, on the 31st December, 1876, the system of equality which we have promised to concede to her. Thus the concessions stipulated with Great Britain are for the present the immediate collection of our fiscal taxes and the provisional maintenance of the existing system as regards French products in England, and English products in France; for the future, reciprocal treatment on the basis of the most favored nation on the day when the equal system shall become possible." Passing in review the above satisfactory result of the efforts of the Government to repair the national disasters, M. Thiers said France owed this result to the maintenance of order. He continued as follows: "I shall not cease, gentlemen, to repeat that if you had not been in full possession of order, this war, unequaled in fever of [illegible] cruel dismemberment of our territory—these frightful burdens which appeared beyond our strength, a throne fallen under the weight of its errors, an antique form of monarchy, under which we had been accustomed to live, suddenly disappearing, and this new form of the republic, which generally disquiets the public mind as soon as it appears—all this bursting suddenly upon our surprised and disconcerted country might have become an irreparable disaster. I would say to those who for a long time past have placed their faith in a republic as their ideal of a government most conformable to their views, and most appropriate to the progress of modern society, I would say to them, 'You above all, should passionately wish for order; for if the republic, already twice tried without success, can succeed this time, it will be in order that you will owe the fact. Make this, therefore, your task, your everyday solicitude. If the exercise of certain rights which belong to a free people might render the country uneasy, learn to renounce them for the moment. Make for public security a sacrifice which will especially redound to the profit of the Republic. If it were possible to say that order has not an equal interest for all, I should presume to affirm that it has an essential interest for you, and that when we labor to maintain it we labor for you almost more than for ourselves. Events have given us the Republic, and to go back to its causes in order to discuss and judge them would be today an enterprise as dangerous as it would be useless. The Republic exists. It is the legal Government of the country. To wish for anything different would be to wish for a fresh revolution, and one more formidable than all. Do not let us lose our time in proclaiming the Republic, but let us employ it in impressing upon this Republic those features which are desirable and necessary. A commission appointed by you a few months ago gave it the title of Conservative Republic. Let us take possession of this title, and especially let us endeavor to make it deserved." M. Thiers continued, insisting upon the necessity for every Government to be Conservative. "The Republic must be Conservative, or cannot exist. France cannot live in continuous alarms. She has absolute need of repose, and will not long endure any Government which does not afford her this repose. The Republic of a party would only be a thing of a day. The mass might live upon agitation for a few days, but after inspiring fear in others, it becomes afraid of itself, and throws itself into the arms of an adventurer, thus paying for a few days of disastrous license with twenty years of slavery; and this it has frequently done, as you know. Do not believe that it is not capable of doing it again. It will recommence a hundred times this sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy—a path strewn with shame and calamity. Let us break this fatal chain, let us tranquilize instead of exciting. Let us make the necessary sacrifices for the general security—sacrifices that may seem even excessive; especially let us not afford the aspect of the reign of a party, for a republic is but a contradiction if, instead of being the government of all, it be but the government of any single party whatever. If, for example, we seek to represent it as the triumph of one class over another, we drive from it a part of the country—a part first, and then the whole." Alluding to the Revolution of 1789, M. Thiers observed: "Its material works have perished, but its moral works still live, and constitute the most solid glory of France, much more than victories which, according to the hazard of force, pass from one flag to another. As to myself, I do not understand, I do not admit a Republic, but by taking it as it ought to be, namely, as the government of a nation which, having for a long time and in good faith attempted to leave to hereditary power the direction and distribution of its destinies, but having failed therein through faults which it is now impossible to judge, makes up its mind at last to regulate its affairs itself and alone, by means of elect, freely and wisely chosen, without exclusion of party or class, or origin, seeking them neither high nor low, neither to the right nor the left, but in the full light of public esteem. Two years passed in almost complete calm may afford us hope of founding this conservative republic, but hope only—let that not be forgotten. The slightest mistake would suffice to make this hope vanish in a disheartening reality." M. Thiers proceeded to say that the Republic inspired not only France, but the whole world, with confidence. "Foreign Governments are now sufficiently enlightened to see in France France alone. If she is orderly she will suit everybody; if she is not only orderly, but strong, she will suit those who desire a just equilibrium between the powers of the universe. Therefore I presume to affirm that the efforts which France has made during nearly two years have earned for her an esteem, of which she has already received numerous proofs. I make this declaration because I have, as in duty bound, the eyes unceasingly fixed upon Europe. France is not isolated, and it depends upon herself whether she shall be, on the contrary, surrounded by trusty and useful friends. If she is peaceful under a Republic, she will alienate no one; if she is agitated under a tottering Monarchy, she will see a void created around her." M. Thiers concluded by saying: "We draw near, gentlemen, to a decisive moment. The form of this Republic has been only an incidental form, given by events, and reposing upon your wisdom and your union with the Power which you have temporarily chosen. But the public mind is awaiting your action. All are asking what day and what form you will select in order to give to the Republic that conservative strength with which she cannot dispense. It is for you to choose both the day and the form. The country, in relegating to you its powers, has evidently laid upon you the task of saving it by procuring for it, first, peace; after peace, order; and, with order, the restoration of its power; and, lastly, a regular Government. You proclaimed this, and thenceforth it was for you to fix the succession and the hour of these diverse portions of the work of salvation which is confided to you. God preserve us from placing ourselves in your place; but at the time that you may determine, and when you have chosen some from among you to meditate upon this capital work, if you desire our opinion we will give it frankly and resolutely. This is the grand and decisive session which opens before you. Neither deference nor co-operation, neither devotion nor resolution shall be wanting on our part to insure the success of your task. May God bless it, and render it complete and especially durable, a consummation which has not yet been granted since the commencement of the century."

THE IMPRESSION.

During the reading of the message by M. Thiers the Right and Right Centre gave no applause, except at the passage where M. Thiers stated that the satisfactory position of the country was due to the maintenance of order. When M. Thiers said every Government must be conservative, the Left were the first to applaud, and the Right remained silent. At every mention of the word "Republic"—and particularly at the passage where M. Thiers said, "the Republic exists"—there were cries on the Right of "The Bordeaux Pact!" and "We don't want the Republic!" The passages relative to the satisfactory financial and commercial state of the country were warmly applauded by the Left and Left Centre. M. Gambetta exclaimed, "Very Good!" when M. Thiers eulogized the moral result of the Revolution of 1789. At the conclusion of the message the Left Centre gave three enthusiastic rounds of applause. The Right and Right Centre remained silent.

SPAIN.

Disturbances at Santander—The Murcia Outbreak.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Santander reports that a riot occurred in that city yesterday, but it was soon suppressed.

The Province of Murcia has been placed under martial law.

Additional troops have been dispatched to Andalusia.

Señor Zorilla's Report of the Condition of the Provinces.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Señor Zorilla, President of the Cabinet Council, made a statement in the Cortes today of the condition of affairs in the Provinces. He said troops had been sent to Andalusia, where roving bands were committing depredations, and others would soon follow. There had been disturbances in Velez-Malaga, but they were soon suppressed. Murcia had been declared in a state of siege and placed under martial law. In the City of Santander a riot occurred, yesterday, which was suppressed by the National Guard. Four of the rioters were arrested. There had also been slight disturbances at Gijon, in the province of Oviedo. There were indications of disorder in Almeria, and troops were being concentrated at different points in that province. Señor Zorilla said but little importance was attached by the Government to these demonstrations.

The King's Health—Dispersion of the Murcian Band.

MADRID, Nov. 26—Evening.—The physicians' bulletins announce that the condition of the King continues to improve.

The only Republican band in Murcia has been dispersed.

Disturbances attempted in Saragossa were quickly suppressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of a Peer—Royal Contribution to the Italian Sufferers by Inundations—Hepworth Dixon's Libel Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Marquis of Londonderry is dead.

Mr. Robert Bowles has been remanded to jail until the 4th of December, when a hearing of his case will be had.

Queen Victoria has sent £1,000 to Italy for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations.

The case of Hepworth Dixon *vs.* the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for libel, opened today. Mr. Justice Bovill, the presiding Judge, was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to leave the bench. Judge Brett succeeded him, and the hearing was resumed. Mr. Dixon went on the stand, and gave an account of his American experiences, showing that he was well received everywhere in the United States.

LOUISIANA.

Further Evidence of Warmoth's Election Frauds.

Untrustworthy Character of the New-Orleans News Dispatches.

United States Treasury Agents After Warmoth—His Performances when Cotton Agent—He is to be Prosecuted for Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, this morning, in the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth *et al.*, counsel for complainant offered in evidence 6,000 affidavits of colored Republicans from ten parishes in this State, who offered their votes to the Warmoth Commissioners of Election and were refused. These were the affidavits of legal voters. Judge Durell admitted them. Notice was given by counsel that 5,000 similar affidavits of legal voters in other parishes of the State, which were also refused by Warmoth's appointees, would be offered in evidence in the case. These latter are now being forwarded to Mr. Wolfley, United States General Supervisor of Elections.

The dispatch sent on the 21st inst. from here by the Associated Press agent, (an ex-Confederate officer, who is said to be in the pay of Gov. Warmoth, and who, at all events, sides with that faction,) to the effect that the Supreme Court of this State recognised the validity of the Governor's commission to the candidates referred to in my former dispatch, is false. The Supreme Court on Saturday last distinctly refused to recognise the validity of any of these commissions, on the motion made to recognize Mr. H. N. Ogden, the fusion candidate for Attorney-General.

Special Agent Cobb has arrived here, on his way to Texas, with instructions to prosecute Gov. Warmoth for the embezzlement of United States funds when special cotton agent in Texas in 1867. From investigations in the Treasury Department, it was discovered that the Governor, when he made his report of his official action, transmitted only a small moiety of the cotton tax collected by him from several large firms in Galveston. This discovery was made on application of these firms for a refunding of this tax, under the act of Congress and Treasury regulations recently promulgated. The extent of the Governor's embezzlement is said to be very large. The proof consists mainly of documentary evidence, and is alleged to be perfectly conclusive. Much to Warmoth's chagrin, the statute of limitations in his case did not commence to run until 1870, in Texas, owing to a special provision of the act of Congress readmitting that State into the Union. A warrant for the Governor's arrest will soon be here from Texas.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Vote for the Entire State Ticket.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The official returns of the late elections from all the counties of the State, except New-York and Kings Counties, are on file in the Secretary of State's office. Taking the figures for those two counties as published in the New-York papers, the vote stands as follows:

Electors—Republican, 440,736; Democratic, 387,281; O'Conor, 1,454; Temperance, 201.

Governor—John A. Dix, Rep., 446,804; Francis Kernan, Dem., 391,303. Republican majority, 54,501.

Lieutenant-Governor—John C. Robinson, Rep., 443,775; Chauncey M. Depew, Dem., 396,161. Republican majority, 47,[illegible].

Canal Commissioner—Reuben W. Stroud, Rep., 446,836; John F. Hubbard, Jr., Dem., 397,787. Republican majority, 49,[illegible]18.

Inspector of State Prisons—Ezra Graves, Rep., 443,[illegible]; Enos C. Brooks, Dem., 397,[illegible]. Republican majority, 46,318.

Congressman at Large—Lyman Tremain, Rep., 437,[illegible]; Samuel S. Cox, Dem., 399,380. Republican majority, 38,361.

NEW-JERSEY.

Official Vote for Electors and Congressmen.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The official vote was declared by the State Canvassers today, as follows:

ELECTORS.

Republican	91,[illegible]
Democratic	76,[illegible]
O'Conor	6[illegible]
Republican over all	14,[illegible]
Total vote in State for Electors	171,[illegible]
Total vote for Governor in 1871	15[illegible]
Increase in vote	12,18[illegible]

CONGRESS.

	Majorities. Rep.	Dem.
First District—John W. Hazleton	[illegible]	....
Second District—Samuel A. Dobbins	2405	....
Third District—Amos Clark, Jr.	2178	....
Fourth District—Robert Hamilton	....	2464
Fifth District—William Walter	2712	....
Sixth District—Marcus L. Ward	[illegible]	....
Seventh District—Isaac W. Scudder	1269	....

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Legislature—A Disposition to Reduce Expenses.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—The Legislature assembled today. Mr. Lee, colored, was elected Speaker of the House. A disposition to reduce the governmental expenses is already manifest. Governor-elect Moses will be inaugurated on Monday next. Gov. Scott has been sick, but is now improving.

INDIANA.

The United States Senatorship—An Informal Ballot Shows a Majority of Nineteen for Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—In the Indiana Legislature, this morning, an informal vote was had in each House for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote was: For O. P. Morton, Republican, 27; for J. D. Williams, Democrat, 21; and in the House, for Morton, 54; for Williams, 41.

On joint ballot, Morton will have a majority of 19.

Fire in Sandusky, Ohio—Loss $100,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—A fire broke out about midnight, last night, at Sandusky, in the engine-room of the Sandusky Wheel Company's Works, and spread with such rapidity that in two hours all of the Company's shops, finished stock and machinery, and nine dwellings and a barn on the South side, were in ashes. The Wheel Company saved their warehouse and rough stock. Their loss is estimated at about $100,000, on which there is an insurance of about $40,000. The loss on the dwellings burned will probably be from $15,000 to $20,000, and the insurance is $8,000. Two hundred and fifty men are deprived of employment by the destruction of the Wheel-works.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—The insurance on the property burned last night at Sandusky amounts to $68,000, distributed as follows: Underwriters', $10,000; St. Paul's, $5,000; Franklin, of Wheeling, $5,000; Lycoming, $5,000; Amazon, $7,000; North Missouri, $5,000; Atlantic, of Cleveland, $6,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $2,000; National, of Bangor, $2,500; Brewers', of Milwaukee, $2,500; Howard, of New-York, $2,000; Fireman's, of Dayton, $2,000; Westchester, of New-York, $2,000; Royal, $500; Home, of New-York, $500; Sun, of Cleveland, $[illegible]; Farmers', Merchants', and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, Ohio, $2,000, and the Insurance Company of North America, $2,000. The insurance, to the amount of $60,000, was on the Wheel Company's Works, and the remainder on dwellings.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

Exposure of a Gigantic Swindle—Report of Geological Experts—The Ground "Salted"—Dissolution of the Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A meeting of the directors of the San Francisco and New-York Commercial and Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon, to receive reports from the geological survey sent out under Clarence King, and consisting of Mr. King, D. D. Colton, Surveyor Post, and Mr. Frey. Voluminous reports from the survey were received, denouncing the whole pretended discovery as a gigantic fraud. The trustees at once adopted a resolution to the effect that the fraud be at once and fully exposed, in order that the public may be protected; also, that no more stock be issued or transferred, and that the corporation be dissolved as soon as practicable. The public are warned against any further transactions on the faith of the alleged discoveries. All the stock thus far sold is still held by W. C. Ralston, at the Bank of California, and the original incorporators will assume the entire loss from the operations of the Company.

The report of Clarence King gives the operations of his surveys in detail. In the vicinity of Table Rock, diamonds and rubies were found on the surface and in the crevices, but in every instance of a "find" there was evidence that the soil had been tampered with. In crevices where there were no traces of the work of men, no evidence of the existence of precious stones was discovered. Some diamonds were found in what were evidently artificial holes. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. King is that the gems found were in positions where they would have been deposited by the hand of man, and that none exist where, if their occurrence had been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature would have placed them. Finally, he asserts that the reputed diamond-fields have been "salted" or scattered over with stones, for the purpose of deceiving chance or unskilled searchers. The reports of the other explorers corroborate that of Mr. King.

The *Bulletin*, some time since, published a partial *exposé* of the operations of Arnold, the man who sold the original "discovery" to the Harpending Company for $150,000. It is said that the directors, at the time of this publication, became satisfied of the fraud, but obtained the reports mentioned to satisfy any doubts upon the subject, and to detect, if possible, the originators of the swindle. With this view the stock has been held back, until the genuineness of the reports from all quarters could be tested.

GERMANY.

Passage of the Counties Reform Bill in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the Counties Reform bill, by a vote of 258 against 81.

EGYPT.

Object of the Khedive's Expedition to the Zanzibar.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Cairo says the Khedive is about to send a force of 5,000 troops, under command of one of the American officers now serving in the Egyptian Army, to aid Dr. Livingstone, and search for the source of the River Nile.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A fire at Oroville, Cal., has destroyed property valued at $50,000.

Lieut.-Commander A. G. Caldwell is ordered to the Canandaigua, at Key West, as Executive Officer.

John B. Hall, Assistant United States Assessor in St. Louis, Mo., died very suddenly yesterday.

Lieut.-Commander E. C. Merriman, from the Canandaigua, is ordered to the command of the store-ship Pawnee, at Pensacola.

Four stores on Monroe-street, Grand Rapids, Mich., were burned, yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Charles Noble, a painter, fell from the roof of a house in Binghamton, N. Y., on Monday, and died almost immediately.

Robert Cowles, a wandering German, from Wilkesbarre, took laudanum on Monday night to kill himself, and is in a critical condition.

Mr. Joseph H. Cox, of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* editorial corps, died on Monday night of small-pox.

A number of coal and produce vessels at Halifax are hindered in discharging their cargoes by the horse disease.

Capt. Donohare, of the British ship Mogul, was accidentally killed at Macao Island, on the 8th of September.

The steamer Pictou, which left St. Johns, N. F., on the 16th inst., and which was supposed to be lost in the recent gale, has reached Louisburg, Cape Breton.

The argument in the Vandeveer will case, as to whether the testator's property shall descend farther than to cousins, was closed, yesterday, at Trenton.

Frank Hotchkiss, a brakeman on the Utica Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, was killed yesterday while uncoupling cars at Chenango Forks.

The store of Huff & Co., in the Opera-house block, Port Jervis, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Monday night, and goods to the amount of $1,500 stolen.

The weather, yesterday, in London and vicinity was fair, but, at many other points in England, local storms, with thunder and lightning, prevailed.

A fire, yesterday morning, destroyed five houses, including Fricer's hotel and the Western Union Telegraph Office, in Centralia, Penn. Loss, $30,000.

John B. Reynolds, aged about forty years, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at Nyack, N. Y., by taking poison. He leaves a wife and family. No motive is ascribed for the act.

The Treasury Department has received "a return of trade at the treaty ports of China for the year 1871," published at Shanghai, by order of the Inspector-General of Customs at that port.

J. B. Brown, of Grand Rapids, and Amos Norton, of Alpine, were killed, yesterday morning, by a train, at Grand Rapids, Mich., while attempting to cross the railroad-track in a wagon.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the European and North American Railroad, in Bangor, Me., yesterday, the amendments made to the articles of consolidation by the stockholders of the Western Extension were adopted.

Gov. Hoffman has invited the members of the Commission to Revise the Constitution to meet in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organization and consultation.

Hon. Thomas M. Fowler, member of Assembly from Steuben, who has been dangerously ill for some weeks, and who was reported to be in a dying condition, is now in a fair way to recover his health.

The sale of the Indianapolis Railroad, in pursuance of a decree in bankruptcy against the Company, took place yesterday in Indianapolis. D. W. McLaren, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was the purchaser, at $1,000,000.

A meeting of the former members of the Freedmen's Association and Friends of Southern Education was held in Philadelphia, yesterday, to hear a statement from Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia. It was resolved to draw up a memorial for aid, and to call a public meeting.

The argument on the New-Jersey Railroad lease question on the two points submitted by the Court—whether the Court can entertain the appeal from the Chancellor's decision after the object of the lease had been accomplished, and whether the Court can take evidence establishing that point—was commenced yesterday, at Trenton, by Isaac W. Scudder, and will be finished today by Mr. Browning.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 26.—A committee of the City Council met today to inquire into the cause of the non-payment of dividends by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which is leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The city owns about one-third of the stock, and the allegation is that the Pennsylvania Railroad is applying the earnings to improvements, instead of declaring dividends. The road has not paid any dividends since its construction, although it is charged that of late years it could well afford to do so. A conference is to be had with the city directors of the road on the subject.

THE RED MEN.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A Clear Exposition of the Government's Policy.

What the Country Gains by the Course Pursued.

The Practical Side of the Indian Question.

Number of Savages and How They Are Supported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following is the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior, for the year 1872:

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor, in conformity with law, to render the annual report on the Indian affairs of the country, and in so doing beg leave to make it somewhat less formal, and considerably more general and liberal in scope and tone, than would be expected in a simple account of the operations of a bureau for a single year. It has seemed desirable, in recognition of the wide popular interest taken in the dealings of the Government with the Indians, and of the frankly-admitted ignorance of the special subject on the part even of those most sincerely interested, to present at this time a pretty full statement of the situation of Indian affairs, and of the policy of the Government in view of that situation. I have, therefore, without attempting anything like a scientific contribution to the history or ethnology of the Indians of this continent, thrown together as much information as possible relating to their present condition, habits, and temper, giving especial prominence to those facts of the situation which may properly go to determine the judgment of the legislator and the private citizen upon the practical questions: What shall be done with the Indian as an obstacle to the progress of settlement and industry? What shall be done with him as a dependent and pensioner on our civilization, when, and so far as, he ceases to oppose or obstruct the extension of railways and of settlement?

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Indian policy, so called, of the Government, is a policy, and it is not a policy, or rather it consists of two policies, entirely distinct, seeming, indeed, to be mutually inconsistent and to reflect each upon the other; the one regulating the treatment of the tribes which are potentially hostile, that is, whose hostility is only repressed just so long as, and so far as, they are supported in idleness by the Government; the other regulating the treatment of those tribes which, from traditional friendship, from numerical weakness, or by the force of their location, are either indisposed toward, or incapable of, resistance to the demands of the Government. The treatment of the feeble Poncas, and of the friendly Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres of the North is an example of the latter; while the treatment of their insolent and semi-hostile neighbors, the Sioux, furnishes an example of the former. In the same way at the South, the treatment of the well-intentioned Papagoes of Arizona contrasts just as strongly with the dealings of the Government by their traditional enemies, the treacherous and vindictive Apaches. This want of completeness and consistency in the treatment of the Indian tribes by the Government has been made the occasion of much ridicule and partisan abuse; and it is indeed calculated to provoke criticism, and to afford scope for satire; but it is none the less compatible with the highest expediency of the situation. It is, of course, hopelessly illogical that the expenditures of the Government should be proportioned not to the good but to the ill desert of the several tribes; that large bodies of Indians should be supported in entire indolence by the bounty of the Government simply because they are audacious and insolent, while well-disposed Indians are only assisted to self-maintenance, since it is known they will not fight. It is hardly less than absurd, on the first view of it, that delegations from tribes that have frequently defied our authority and fought our troops, and have never yielded more than a partial and grudging obedience to the most reasonable requirements of the Government, should be entertained at the national capital, feasted, and loaded with presents. There could be no better subject for the lively paragraphist in his best estate, or for the heavy editorial writer on a dull news day, than such a course on the part of the Government. These things can be made to appear vastly amusing, and the unreflecting are undoubtedly influenced in a great degree to the prejudice of the Indian policy by the incessant small-arms fire of squibs and epigrams, even more, perhaps, than by the ponderous artillery of argument and invective directed against it. And yet, for all this, the Government is right and its critics wrong; and the "Indian policy" is sound, sensible, and beneficent, because it reduces to the minimum the loss of life and property upon our frontier, and allows the freest development of our settlements and railways possible under the circumstances.

The mistake of those who oppose the present Indian policy is not in erroneously applying to the course of the Government the standard they have taken, but in taking an altogether false standard for the purpose. It is not a whit more unreasonable that the Government should do much for hostile Indians and little for friendly Indians than it is that a private citizen should, to save his life, surrender all the contents of his purse to a highwayman; while on another occasion, to a distressed and deserving applicant for charity, he would measure his contribution by his means and disposition at the time. There is precisely the same justification for the course of the Government in feeding saucy and mischievous Indians to repletion, while permitting more tractable and peaceful tribes to gather a bare subsistence by hard work, or what to an Indian is hard work. It is not, of course, to be understood that the Government of the United States is at the mercy of Indians; but thousands of its citizens are, even thousands of families. Their exposed situation on the extreme verge of settlement affords a sufficient justification to the Government for buying off the hostility of the savages, excited and exasperated as they are, and most naturally so, by the invasion of their hunting-grounds and the threatened extinction of game. It would require one hundred thousand troops at least to form a cordon behind which our settlements could advance with the extent of range, the unrestrained choice of location, the security of feeling, and the freedom of movement which have characterized the growth of the past three or four years. Indeed, the presence of no military force could give that confidence to pioneer enterprise which the general cessation of Indian hostilities has engendered. Men of an adventurous cast will live and work behind a line of troops with, it is possible, some exhilaration of feeling on that account, but, as a rule, men will not place women and children in situations of even possible peril, nor will they put money into permanent improvements under such circumstances. Especially has the absence of Indian hostilities been of the highest value, within the last few years, in directing and determining to the extreme frontier the immigrants arriving in such vast numbers on our shores. Americans habituated to the contemplation of this species of danger as one of the features of pioneer life, will scarcely comprehend the reluctance with which men accustomed to the absolute security of person and property in the settled countries of Europe expose themselves and their families to perils of this kind. I was informed by the late President of the Northern Pacific Railroad that it was found almost impossible to hire Swedes and Norwegians to work upon the line of that road, then as

der construction from the Red River to the Missouri, on account of the vague apprehension of Indian attack which prevailed in connection with the progress of the road through the past Summer. As a matter of fact, no well-informed person believed that the savages would undertake any offensive operations whatever until after the Missouri had been crossed and passed at least 100 miles. But these people, unaccustomed to regard possible torture and murder as one of the conditions of a contract to labor, would refuse high wages rather than subject themselves to the slightest risk. The fact that Americans are more daring and adventurous in the presence of a danger more familiar to them, only constitutes a stronger reason for maintaining the immunity which has, for three years now, been secured by the feeding system. There are innumerable little nests of agricultural or mining settlements all over the Western country which, if unmolested, will in a few years become self-protecting communities, but which, in the event of a general Indian war occurring at the present time, would utterly and instantly disappear, either by abandonment or massacre. The first month of hostilities would see fifty valleys, up which population is now slowly but steadily creeping under cover of the feeding system, swept bare by the horrid atrocities of Indian warfare, or deserted by their affrighted inhabitants, hastily driving before them what of their stock could be gathered at a moment's notice, and bearing away what of their household goods could be carried in their single wagons. Such would be the result even with the most favorable issue of military operations. It is right that those who criticise the policy of the Government toward the Indians, and ridicule it as undignified in its concessions and unstatesman-like in its temporizing with a recognized evil, should fairly face the alternative which is projected. There is no question of national dignity, be it remembered, involved in the treatment of savages by a civilized Power. With wild men, as with wild beasts, the question whether in a given situation one shall fight, coax, or run, is a question merely of what is easiest and safest.

THE USE OF THE MILITARY ARM.

The system now pursued in dealing with the roving tribes dangerous to our frontier population, and obstructing our industrial progress, is entirely consistent with, and, indeed, requires the occasional use of the military arm in restraining or chastising refractory individuals and bands. Such a use of the military constitutes no abandonment of the "peace policy," and involves no disparagement of it. It was not to be expected—it was not in the nature of things—that the entire body of wild Indians should submit to be restrained in their Ishmaelitish proclivities without a struggle on the part of the more audacious to maintain their traditional freedom. In the first announcement made of the reservation system, it was expressly declared that the Indians should be made as comfortable on, and as uncomfortable off, their reservations as it was in the power of the Government to make them; that such of them as went right should be protected and fed, and such as went wrong should be harassed and scourged without intermission. It was not anticipated that the first proclamation of this policy to the tribes concerned would effect the entire cessation of existing evils, but it was believed that persistence in the course marked out would steadily reduce the number of the refractory, both by the losses sustained in actual conflict and by the desertion of individuals as they should become weary of a profitless and hopeless struggle, until, in the near result, the system adopted should apply, without exception, to all the then roving and hostile tribes. Such a use of the strong arm of the Government is not war, but discipline. Yet it would seem impossible for many persons to apprehend any distinction between a state of general Indian war and the occasional use of the regular military force of the country in enforcing the reservation policy, or punishing sporadic acts of outrage on the part of disaffected individuals or bands. Such persons appear to think that the smallest degree of Indian hostilities is equivalent to the largest degree of such hostilities, or, at least, to hold that if we are to have any Indian troubles whatever—if everything in the conduct of Indian affairs is not to be as calm and serene as a Summer day—we might just as well have all the Indians of the continent on our hands at once. Upon the other side, many persons, zealously and painfully intent on securing justice to the aborigines of the country, bewail the slightest use of the military in carrying out the reservation system and repressing depredations, as, in effect, a making of war upon the Indians, and a resort to the bloody methods of the past. This misunderstanding in regard to the occasional use of force in making effective and universal the policy of peace, has led no small portion of the press of the country to treat the more vigorous application of the scourge to refractory Indians, which has characterized the operations of the last three months, as an abandonment of the peace policy itself, whereas it is, in fact, a legitimate and essential part of the original scheme which the Government has been endeavoring to carry out, with prospects of success never more bright and hopeful than today.

It will be sufficient, perhaps, to mark the distinction, to say that a general Indian war could not be carried on with the present military force of the United States, or anything like it. Regiments would be needed where now are only companies, and long lines of posts would have to be established for the protection of regions which, under the safeguard of the feeding system, are now left wholly uncovered. On the other hand, by the reservation system and the feeding system combined, the occasions for collision are so reduced by lessening the points of contact, and the number of Indians available for hostile expeditions involving exposure, hardship, and danger is so diminished through the appeal made to their indolence and self-indulgence, that the army in its present force is able to deal effectively with the few marauding bands which refuse to accept the terms of the Government.

THE FORBEARANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is unquestionably true that the Government has seemed somewhat tardy in proceeding under the second half of the reservation policy, and in applying the scourge to individuals and bands leaving their prescribed limits without authority, or for hostile purposes. This has been partly from a legitimate deference to the conviction of the great body of citizens that the Indians have been in the past unjustly and cruelly treated, and that great patience and long forbearance ought to be exercised in bringing them around to submission to the present reasonable requirements of the Government; and partly from the knowledge on the part of the officers of the Government charged with administering Indian affairs, that, from the natural jealousy of these people, their sense of wrongs suffered in the past, and their suspiciousness arising from repeated acts of treachery on the part of the whites; from the great distance of many bands and individuals from points of personal communication with the agents of the Government, and the absence of all means of written communication with them; from the efforts of abandoned and degraded whites, living among the Indians and exerting much influence over them, to misrepresent the policy of the Government, and to keep alive the hostility and suspicion of the savages; and, lastly, from the extreme untrustworthiness of many of the interpreters on whom the Government is obliged to rely for bringing its intentions to the knowledge of the Indians; that by the joint effect of all these obstacles, many tribes and bands would come very slowly to hear, comprehend, and trust the professions and promises of the Government.

Such being the sentiment of the general community, that forbearance was due to the Indians on account of past wrongs; and such the knowledge on the part of the Government of the difficulties to be encountered in fully acquainting these people with its benevolent intentions, all the resources of expostulation and conciliation have been exhausted before the aid of the military arm has been invoked. It is not a matter for wonder or blame that communities which suffer, meanwhile, from the continuance of the evil should complain bitterly, and accuse the Government of inaction, without inquiring very closely whether the evil is not the result of a previous wrong on the part of those to whose evil, or to whose good things, they succeed alike, or whether their present troubles are not the waves of a storm that is over and past. But it is the duty of the Government to act in the premises with a somewhat broader view and more philosophical temper than is to be expected of those who are actually smarting in their families and their property from the scourge of Indian depredations.

The patience and forbearance exercised have been fully justified in their fruits. The main body of the roving Indians have, with good grace, or with ill grace, submitted to the reservation system. Of those who still remain away from the assigned limits, by far the greater part are careful to do so with as little offense as possible; and when their range is such as for the present not to bring them into annoying or dangerous contact with the whites, this Office has, from motives of economy, generally been disposed to allow them to pick up their own living still by hunting and fishing, in preference to tying them up at agencies, where they would require to be fed mainly or wholly at the expense of the Government.

THE IMPLACABLES.

There is a residue whose disposition and behavior certainly give little encouragement to further forbearance. The numbers of the actually hostile and depredating bands of today probably do not exceed in the aggregate 8,000. Among these are several bands of Apaches, in Arizona, principally the Tonto Apaches, the Quahada Comanches, and the confederates of the Staked Plains, west of the Indian Country, and the greater portion of the Kiowa nation. It would be impossible, from the large number of tribes, great and small, known to the annals of the country, to select three which have so little in the way of past wrongs to justify present hostility as these three tribes, which commit, practically, all the outrages properly to be charged against Indians. The depredating Kiowas and the Quahada Comanches are utterly without excuse. They are compelled to go back as far as 1867 to find a single substantial grievance of which to complain. Since that time the United States have given them a noble reservation, and have provided amply for all their wants. No white man has gone upon their lands to injure them; the Government has failed in no particular of its duty toward them; yet they have persisted in leaving their reservation, and marauding in Texas. They have not done this through any misapprehension of the intentions of the Government, from the pressure of want, or under the smart of any real or fancied wrong. I am disposed to think that the measures recently determined on, and announced to them by their Agent and the special Commissioner sent to them last Summer; the unequivocal declarations made to their Chiefs on a recent visit to Washington; and, especially, the chastisement inflicted on the Quahada Comanches at McClellan Creek, in October, by Col. Mackenzie, have fully convinced these tribes that the Government is in earnest, and that a continuance in their present course will involve, as it ought, their extirpation. This may be enough; but, if it proves otherwise, they should be sternly punished. An example made here would do much to strengthen the policy of peace, both with other Indians and with the country at large, as well as free the borders of Texas from a scourge that has become intolerable.

THE POLICY A POLICY OF TEMPORIZING.

It is no disparagement of the course of the Government toward the non-hostile tribes, to allege, as is often done, that it is merely temporizing with an evil. Temporizing as an expedient in government may be either a sign of weakness and folly, or it may be a proof of the highest wisdom. When an evil is manifestly on the increase, and tends to go from bad to worse, to temporize with it is cowardly and mischievous. Even when an evil cannot be said to be on the increase, yet when, not being self-limited or self-destructive, and having, therefore, no tendency to expire of inherent vices, it cannot be shown to be transient, the part of prudence and of courage is to meet and grapple with it without hesitation and without procrastination. But when an evil is in its nature self-limited, and tends to expire by the very conditions of its existence; when time itself fights against it, and the whole progress of the physical, social, and industrial order, by steady degrees circumscribes its field, reduces its dimensions, and saps its strength, then temporizing may be the highest statesmanship.

Such an evil is that which the United States Government at present encounters in the resistance, more or less suppressed, of the Indian tribes of this continent to the progress of railways and settlements, growing out of the reasonable apprehension that their own existence as nations, and even their own individual means of subsistence within the duration of their own lives, will be destroyed thereby. This case differs from others recorded in history only in this—that never was an evil so gigantic environed, invaded, devoured by forces so tremendous, so appalling in the celerity and the certainty of their advance.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It belongs not to a sanguine, but to a sober view of the situation, that three years will see the alternative of war eliminated from the Indian question, and the most powerful and hostile bands of today thrown into entire helplessness on the mercy of the Government. Indeed, the progress of two years more, if not of another Summer, on the Northern Pacific Railroad will, of itself, completely solve the great Sioux problem, and leave the 90,000 Indians ranging between the two trans-continental lines as incapable of resisting the Government as are the Indians of New-York or Massachusetts. Columns moving north from the Union Pacific, and south from the Northern Pacific, would crush the Sioux and their confederates as between the upper and the nether millstone; while the rapid movement of troops along the northern line would prevent the escape of the savages, when hard pressed, into the British Possessions, which have heretofore afforded a convenient refuge on the approach of a military expedition.

Toward the south the day of deliverance from the fear of Indian hostility is more distant; yet it is not too much to expect that three Summers of peaceful progress will forever put it out of the power of the tribes and bands which at present disturb Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New-Mexico to claim consideration of the country in any other attitude than as pensioners upon the national bounty. The railroads now under construction, or projected with a reasonable assurance of early completion, will multiply fourfold the striking force of the army in that section; the little rifts of mining settlement, now found all through the mountains of the southern Territories, will have become self-protecting communities; the feeble, wavering line of agricultural occupation, now sensitive to the faintest breath of Indian hostility, will then have grown to be the powerful "reserve" to lines still more closely advanced upon the last range of the intractable tribes.

SUBMISSION THE ONLY HOPE OF THE INDIANS.

No one certainly will rejoice more heartily than the present Commissioner when the Indians of this country cease to be in a position to dictate, in any form or degree, to the Government; when, in fact, the last hostile tribe becomes reduced to the condition of suppliants for charity. This is, indeed, the only hope of salvation for the aborigines of the continent. If they stand up against the progress of civilization and industry, they must be relentlessly crushed. The westward course of population is neither to be denied nor delayed for the sake of all the Indians that ever called this country their home. They must yield or perish, and there is something that savors of providential mercy in the rapidity with which their fate advances upon them, leaving them scarcely the chance to resist before they shall be surrounded and disarmed. It is not feebly and futilely to attempt to stay this tide, whose depth and strength can hardly be measured, but to snatch the remnants of the Indian race from destruction from before it, that the friends of humanity should exert themselves in this juncture, and lose no time. And it is because the present system allows the freest extension of settlement and industry possible under the circumstances, while affording space and time for humane endeavors to rescue the Indian tribes from a position altogether barbarous and incompatible with civilization and social progress, that this system must be approved by all enlightened citizens.

Whenever the time shall come that the roving tribes are reduced to a condition of complete dependence and submission, the plan to be adopted in dealing with them must be substantially that which is now being pursued in the case of the more tractable and friendly Indians, as described in the portions of the report which follow. This is the true permanent Indian policy of the Government.

THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIAN.

The people of the United States can never, without dishonor, refuse to respect these two considerations: First—That this continent was originally owned and occupied by the Indians, who have on this account a claim somewhat larger than the privilege of 160 acres of land, and "find himself" in tools and stock, which is granted as a matter of course to any newly-arrived foreigner who declares his intention to become a citizen; that something in the nature of an endowment, either capitalized or in the form of annual expenditures for a series of years for the benefit of the Indians, though at the discretion of the Government as to the specific objects, should be provided for every tribe or band which is deprived of its roaming privilege and confined to a diminished reservation; such an endowment not being in the nature of a gratuity, but in common honesty the right of the Indian on account of his original interest in the soil. Second—That inasmuch as the progress of our industrial enterprise has cut these people off from modes of livelihood entirely sufficient for their wants, and for which they were qualified, in a degree which has been the wonder of more civilized races, by inherited aptitudes and by long pursuit, and has left them utterly without resource, they have a claim on this account again to temporary support and to such assistance as may be necessary to place them in a position to obtain a livelihood by means which shall be compatible with civilization.

Had the settlements of the United States not been extended beyond the frontier of 1867, all the Indians of the continent would, to the end of time, have found upon the plains an inexhaustible supply of food and clothing. Were the westward course of population to be stayed at the barriers of today, notwithstanding the tremendous inroads made upon their hunting grounds since 1867, the Indians would still have hope of life. But another such five years will see the Indians of Dakota and Montana as poor as the Indians of Nevada and Southern California; that is, reduced to an habitual condition of suffering from want of food.

The freedom of expansion which is working these results is to us of incalculable value. To the Indian it is of incalculable cost. Every year's advance of our frontier takes in a territory as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe. We are richer by hundreds of millions; the Indian is poorer by a large part of the little that he has. This growth is bringing imperial greatness to the nation; to the Indian it brings wretchedness, destitution, beggary. Surely there is obligation found in considerations like these, requiring us in some way, and in the best way, to make good to these original owners of the soil the loss by which we so greatly gain.

Can any principle of national morality be clearer than that, when the expansion and development of a civilized race involve the rapid destruction of the only means of subsistence possessed by the members of a less fortunate race, the higher is bound as of simple right to provide for the lower some substitute for the means of subsistence which it has destroyed? That substitute is, of course, best realized, not by systematic gratuities of food and clothing, continued beyond a present emergency, but by directing these people to new pursuits which shall be consistent with the progress of civilization upon the continent; helping them over the first rough places on "the white man's road," and, meanwhile, supplying such subsistence as is absolutely necessary during the period of initiation and experiment.

A LEGALIZED REFORMATORY CONTROL NECESSARY.

The assistance due to the Indians from the Government in the discharge of those obligations which have been adverted to should not much longer be irrespective of their own efforts. Just as soon as these tribes cease to be formidable, they should be brought distinctly to the realization of the law that if they would eat they must also work. Nor should it be left to their own choice how miserably they will live, in order that they may escape work as much as possible. The Government should extend over them a rigid reformatory discipline, to save them from falling hopelessly into the condition of pauperism and petty crime. Merely to disarm the savages, and to surround them by forces which it is hopeless in them to resist, without exercising over them for a series of years a system of paternal control, requiring them to learn and practice the arts of industry at least until one generation has been fairly started on a course of self-improvement, is to make it pretty much a matter of certainty that by far the larger part of the new roving Indians will become mere vagabonds in the midst of civilization, forming little camps here and there over the face of the Western States, which will be festering sores on the communities near which they are located—the men resorting for a living to basket-making and petty stealing, the women to fortune-telling and harlotry. No one who looks about him and observes the numbers of our own race who, despite our strong constitutional disposition to labor, the general example of industry, the possession of all the arts and appliances which diminish effort while they multiply results, and the large rewards offered in the constitution of modern society for success in industrial effort, yet sink to the most abject condition from indolence or from vice, can greatly doubt that, unless prompt and vigorous measures are taken by the Government, something like what has been described is to be the fate of the new roving Indians when they shall be surrounded and disarmed by the extension of our settlements, and deprived of their traditional means of subsistence through the extinction of game. Unused to manual labor, and physically disqualified for it by the habits of the chase, unprovided with tools and implements, without forethought and without self-control, singularly susceptible to evil influences, with strong animal appetites and no intellectual tastes or aspirations to hold those appetites in check, it would be to assume more than would be taken for granted of any white race under the same conditions, to expect that the wild Indians will become industrious and frugal except through a severe course of industrial instruction and exercise, under restraint. The reservation system affords the place for thus dealing with tribes and bands, without the access of influences inimical to peace and virtue. It is only necessary that Federal laws, judiciously framed to meet all the facts of the case, and enacted in season, before the Indians begin to scatter, shall place all the members of this race under a strict reformatory control by the agents of the Government. Especially is it essential that the right of the Government to keep Indians upon the reservations assigned to them, and to arrest and return them whenever they wander away, should be placed beyond dispute. Without this, whenever these people become restive under compulsion to labor, they will break away in their old roving spirit, and stray off in small bands to neighboring communities, upon which they will prey in a petty fashion, by begging and stealing, until they have made themselves so much of a nuisance that the law is invoked against them, or their apprehensions of violence become excited, when they will pass on, to become the pest of other and more distant communities. In a word, in the 275,000 Indians west of the Mississippi, the United States have all the elements of a large gypsy population, which will inevitably become a sore, a well-nigh intolerable affliction to all that region, unless the Government shall provide for their instruction in the arts of life, which can only be done effectually under a pressure not to be resisted or evaded. The right of the Government to do this can not be seriously questioned. Expressly excluded by the Constitution from citizenship, the Government is only bound in its treatment of them by considerations of present policy and justice. Even were the constitutional incapacity of these people not what it is, and were there nothing in the history of the dealings of the United States with them to form a precedent for their being placed under arbitrary control, still the manifest necessity of self-protection would amply justify the Government in any and all measures required to prevent the miserable conclusion I have indicated.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

I have purposely divested these remarks of what is commonly known as "sentiment," and have refrained from appealing to the higher considerations of human and Christian charity, not because I have not respect for such considerations, nor because sentiment is out of place in dealing with such a question, but because I believe that the Indian policy of the Government, past and prospective, can be fully justified before the country by arguments addressed solely to self-interest, and because it has appeared to me that a certain class of the community have become a little wearied of appeals in behalf of the Indians, to sentiments which are, perhaps, rather too fine for popular daily use. Nothing that the Government is doing toward the Indians but can be vindicated on grounds of practical usefulness and economy as completely as the expenditures of our American communities for the education of the young.

I know of no stronger proof that could be offered for the satisfaction of the country that the Indian policy of the Government, notwithstanding so much about it that appears whimsical and contradictory, is really to be justified on common-sense principles, than the fact that for several years bills making appropriations for the necessarily heavy expenditures involved, have run the gauntlet of the Appropriation Committees of both House and Senate, without losing a single original feature of value. No one who understands the constitution of those Committees, and knows their readiness to slaughter any provision for any service which cannot give an unmistakable reason for itself, will need stronger assurance that when the details of the Indian policy come to be explained, point by point, to men versed in public affairs and in the methods of business, they are found to be based upon good practical reasons, and not upon theories or sentiments.

THE ENDOWMENT OF INDIAN TRIBES.

I cannot admit that there is any reason for the apprehensions which many persons feel that, when the Indians cease to be formidable, they will be neglected. It is certainly desirable on all grounds—not merely to avoid the possibility of an occasional failure in the provision for their wants, but also for the sake of securing comprehensiveness and consistency in the treatment of the subject—that the endowments for the several tribes and bands be capitalized, and placed in trust for their benefit, out of the reach of accident or caprice. The proceeds arising from sales, as their reservations are from time to time diminished by authority of law, for the sake of securing a higher culture of the portions remaining, ought, if the Indians are honestly treated in the transaction, to be sufficient to provide for all ordinary beneficial expenditures in behalf of tribes and bands having lands secured to them by treaty.

The reservations granted heretofore have generally been proportioned, and rightly so, to the needs of the Indians in a roving state, with hunting and fishing as their chief means of subsistence, which condition implies the occupation of a territory far exceeding what could possibly be cultivated. As they change to agriculture, however rude and primitive at first, they tend to contract the limits of actual occupation. With proper administrative management the portions thus rendered available for cession or sale can be so thrown together as in no way to impair the integrity of the reservation. Where this change has taken place, there can be no question of the expediency of such sale or cession. The Indian Office has always favored this course, and notwithstanding the somewhat questionable character of some of the resulting transactions, arising especially out of violent or fraudulent combinations to prevent a fair sale, it can be confidently affirmed that the advantage of the Indians has generally been subserved thereby.

For those tribes and bands which have no reservations secured to them by treaty, from which they can hope in the course of time to realize a civilization and improvement fund, provision will still require to be made by law. Their right to endowment is none the less clear than the right of other tribes whose fortune it was to deal with the United States by treaty, before Congress put an end to the treaty system, with its many abuses and absurdities. We have received the soil from them, and we have extinguished their only means of subsistence. Nothing in the history of the United States justifies the belief that either Congress or the country will be wanting in justice or generosity in dealing with the necessities of a people who have been impoverished that we might be rich. Our national charity has sought the objects of its benefactions at the ends of the earth; Americans will never be wanting in simple justice to helpless dependents at home. I have, therefore, no fear for the future of the Indians of this continent when once the arms of their resistance are laid down, and Indian outrages are no longer reported to inflame the hostility of the border States, and to mingle doubt and misgivings with the philanthropic intentions of the charitable and humane.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

With these remarks I respectfully submit the following detailed account of the numbers, the location, and the present condition of each tribe and important band within the administrative control of the Indian Office. This account, whether statistical or descriptive, has been carefully studied, with a view to securing the highest degree of exactness consistent with the nature of the subject. No unpleasant feature of the situation has been softened. No suppression has been permitted with any thought of relieving the service from odium thereby. On the other hand, the more agreeable aspects have been presented, if not in a skeptical, at least not in a sanguine spirit, for it is known and painfully appreciated how obstinate are the faults of character with which those who would improve the condition of the Indian have to deal; how delusive is oftentimes the appearance of improvement; and how easy the relapse to indolence and vice. Within the past year the Indian Office has seen the habits of industry of two important tribes, which had made a progress really commendable and even admirable toward self-support and independence, terribly shaken by the catastrophe of a total loss of crops from drought and the ravages of grasshoppers; the progress of the people completely arrested thereby, and large numbers driven off to hunting and fishing, from which they will not easily or speedily be recalled. Such calamities are apt enough to discourage and demoralize communities that have made large accumulations, and, having been long in habits of industry, are not easily moved from them. But to a people just emerging from barbarism, making their first painful efforts at agriculture, ignorant and superstitious, with no resources and no reserve, it could hardly be a subject of wonder or blame if such a calamity as the utter destruction of their crop should undo the beneficial work of years and throw them back in complete discouragement upon courses which it was hoped they had abandoned forever. It is always a weary work to lift any man or people from degradation to self-respect, self-restraint, and self-reliance; while with the Indian of this continent we have the exceptional difficulty of a nature singularly trivial, and habits singularly incompatible with civilized forms of life and industry.

But such considerations as these afford reason for moderating anticipation, not for relaxing effort. Even were it hopeless to rescue the men and the women of a single tribe now under the control of the Government from the life and the degradation of savages, it would still be the interest and the duty of the Government to organize and maintain an increasing service for the instruction of these people in the arts of industry and life, in the hope and reasonable expectation that another generation may be saved from becoming a pest and a scourge to themselves and to the larger community upon which they are to be thrown, their traditional morality undermined, their tribal and social bonds dissolved, all that there was of good in their native character and condition completely lost, and with only such substitute for all this as we shall now give them.

A FEW GENERALIZATIONS.

The Indians within the limits of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, number, approximately, 300,000.

(a) They may be divided according to their geographical location, or range, into five grand divisions, as follows: In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi River, about 32,500; in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, 70,650; in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, 65,000; in Nevada and the Territories of Colorado, New-Mexico, Utah and Arizona, 84,000; and on the Pacific slope, 48,000.

(b) In respect to the three lines of railroads—built or projected—between the States and the Pacific Ocean, viz., the northern, central, and southern routes, they may be divided, excluding those residing east of Minnesota and of the Missouri River, south of Dakota, as follows: Between the proposed northern route and the British possessions, about 36,000; between the northern and central routes, 52,000; between the central and the proposed southern routes, 84,000; and between the Southern route and Mexico, 86,000, making a total of 274,000.

(c) As regards their means of support and methods of subsistence, they may be divided as follows: Those who support themselves upon their own reservations, receiving nothing from the Government, except interest on their own moneys, or annuities granted them in consideration of the cession of their lands to the United States, number about 130,000; those who are entirely subsisted by the Government, about 31,000; those in part subsisted, 84,000—together about 115,000; those who subsist by hunting and fishing, upon roots, nuts, berries, &c., or by begging and stealing, about 55,000.

(d) They may be divided again, with respect to their connection with the Government, as follows: There are about 150,000 who may be said to remain constantly upon their reservations, and are under complete control of agents appointed by the Government; 95,000 who at times visit their agencies either for food or for gossip, or for both, but are generally roaming either on or off their reservations, engaged in hunting or fishing; and 55,000 who never visit an agency, and over whom the Government as yet exercises practically no control, but most of whom are inoffensive, and commit no acts of hostility against the Government.

(e) Again, it may be said that of the 300,000 Indians of the country about 180,000 have treaties with the Government; 40,000 have no treaties with the United States, but have reservations set apart by Executive order or otherwise, for their occupancy, and are in charge of agents appointed by the Government; 25,000 have no reservations, but are more or less under the control of agents appointed for them, and receive more or less assistance from the Government, the remainder consisting of the same 55,000 already twice described, over whom the Government exercises, practically, no control, and for whom there are no treaty or other provisions.

(f) As to civilization, they may, though with no great degree of assurance, be divided, according to a standard taken with reasonable reference to what might fairly be expected of a race with such antecedents and traditions, as follows: Civilized, 97,000; semi-civilized, 125,000; wholly barbarous, 78,000.

Here follows a detailed description of each tribe and important band in the United States:

In addition to the above, the report contains chapters upon—

1. The Organization of the Indian Service in the Field.
2. The Indian Service and the Religious Societies.
3. The Indians and the Railways.
4. Indian Lands.
5. The Indians and the Army.
6. The Legislation of the Last Session, and the Action had Thereon.
7. Special Commissions Sent Out during the Year.
8. Indian Delegations Visiting Washington during the Year.
9. Recommendations for Legislation at the Approaching Session of Congress.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

Further Argument Before Judge Brady—Another Adjournment.

The case of William M. Tweed, who is jointly charged with A. Oakey Hall and Richard B. Connolly, in connection with the frauds of the Ring, came up again yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney Garvin, Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan, Messrs. Tremain and Peckham. The defendant was represented by Messrs. D. D. Field, J. Graham, Fullerton, and Bartlett. Mr. Sullivan renewed his motion, which was adjourned from the previous Tuesday, for the arraignment of the defendant.

Mr. Fullerton explained to the Court that in addition to what was known as the "big indictment," there was another indictment against Mr. Tweed, which was returned from the Court of General Sessions. Now, the recognizance in the first indictment was returnable on the first Monday in December, and when a week ago the matter was up in the Court, he learned, for the first time, that the "big indictment" was the subject of investigation. He ascertained since that his associates were not then aware that the recognizance was returnable on the first Monday in December. Mr. Tweed was under no obligations to appear there a week ago. He appeared there by courtesy, and in the preparation for the civil suits for $6,000,000, to be argued on Wednesday, in Albany, they had no time to attend to the present action. He asked that the recognizance may have its due effect, and that Mr. Tweed be not required to plead to this indictment until the first Monday in December, when it was returnable to the Court.

Mr. Tremain argued that either the defendant did or did not appear in Court. If he did, he should be compelled to plead, and if not, then the prosecution would take whatever action it seemed proper. The notice given to the defendants in reference to their appearance in Court by the District-Attorney was a general one, and intended to embrace all the indictments. The defendant could now plead, but that would not prevent the interposition of a special plea, or a motion to quash the indictment subsequently. He moved that he now be called upon to answer the charges preferred against him, and these objections he regarded to be trifling with the dignity of the Court, and designed only to retard the administration of justice.

Mr. Bartlett said that the Court stipulated to return this case on the first Monday in December, and it was bound by its own stipulation.

The District-Attorney drew attention to the case of Real, where he thought a like question was raised, but the Court disagreed with him as to its similarity. Judge Brady thought the question raised by Mr. Fullerton involved a serious doubt, and he did not think it advisable to call upon the defendant to plead before the first Monday in December.

Mr. Sullivan said the same objection could not be made to the indictment transferred from the Court of General Sessions, and he moved that the defendant be arraigned upon that indictment.

Mr. Field and Mr. Graham objected, as no notice had been given to them. It was the invariable custom in the District-Attorney's office to give notice to a defendant in a criminal charge when he would be called upon to plead. District-Attorney Garvin said that was the custom, but in this case a general notice had been given to appear in all the indictments.

Judge Brady cut short the discussion of the question by concurring in the doubt already referred to, and adjourned all the matters over to Monday next, at the same time notifying the defense that it would be then called upon to make all their preliminary motions in the case. Mr. Peckham also notified them that the prosecution would move on all the indictments and the defendant would be expected to plead. The Court then adjourned.

Business in General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford, Thomas Murphy was convicted of stealing eight boxes of cigars from an express-wagon. Sentence was suspended. Jasper Van Riper, charged with bigamy, was arraigned, but his trial was postponed until today because of the absence of his second wife. Thomas Main was charged with burglary, but eventually pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and received six months in the Penitentiary. Mary Jones pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met again yesterday. A TIMES reporter called upon the Board, but could obtain no information. In reply to the question as to whether the Board intended taking any action in reference to the affidavit of Carrie E. Johnson, and the statement of Dr. Echeverria, exclusively published in yesterday's TIMES, the answer was that the Board had met that morning, but the subject had not come before them, nor could they say when it would. No satisfactory information could be ascertained from the members of the Board, who seemed determined to continue as reticent as heretofore. It was subsequently learned that Dr. Hamilton, of the Medical Board, had been appointed to investigate the statements published, and would probably report to the Commissioners at an early date.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Statement of the Assignee—Possibility of the Payment of Another Dividend.

Subjoined is the assignee's statement of the present condition of the Market Savings Bank, which failed on the 29th of January, 1872, owing its depositors $980,801. On the 21st of last June, a dividend of thirty per cent. was paid, the amount appropriated for which being $274,[illegible]. Of this dividend, $272,[illegible] has been paid out to depositors, leaving a balance still unclaimed of $2,[illegible], which will be paid to the proper parties upon application at the bank. What the actual deficit of the bank amounts to has never been ascertained, but that the depositors have been swindled out of 50 per cent. of their deposits is believed to be beyond all question. In Mr. Worth's statement it will be observed that $200,000 of "call loans" are mentioned as being worthless. These loans in every case have been entered in the books to names of persons who, upon application for the money, profess to be entirely ignorant of such use of their names, and as among the documents of the bank no collaterals or even proofs of these loans are to be found, no steps can be taken for the recovery of the money said to have been lent.

Mention is also made by the assignee of the sum of $40,000 drawn out of the bank within a few days of its collapse, upon notification of the bank's condition. This money consisted of the deposits of a number of Staten Island farmers, friends of the President Van Name, and from whom they received information of the certain collapse of the institution. The names of all these individuals, and the proofs of the above statement, appeared in the TIMES of February last. The Depositors' Investigating Committee, which, for some months, was very active in bringing to light the frauds of the officers and others, have now ceased from their labors, looking upon the conviction of the guilty parties as almost hopeless. Mr. Van Name was examined by Registrar Dwight in August last. It was to have been resumed in October, but up to the present nothing has been heard of it. Mr. Worth, and the counsel for the bank, are, however, hopeful of forcing Van Name to disgorge a large sum of money, under the proofs they possess of his criminality, and if successful a third small dividend will undoubtedly be declared. The following is the statement:

To the Depositors of the Market Savings Bank:

It is more than probable that a dividend of ten per cent. will be declared before the end of the year, but as a great many inquiries are made, not only at the bank, but in the form of notes addressed to the Press, as to our present condition and future prospects, I will give the reply where it will reach the greatest number of depositors.

My present balance in bank is		$67,000 00
Within the next two weeks I expect to receive payment of bonds and mortgages from:		
Calvin L. Goddard	$20,665 35	
Mrs. Conklin	3,000 00—	23,665 35
Settlement of an account		25,000 00
To pay a dividend of ten per cent. I require		$98,000 00
This dividend paid, our resources will stand approximately as follows:		
Bond and mortgage due from A. S. Bright, on property purchased at Long Branch with money derived from the bank		$9,372 00
Bond and mortgage due from Isaac I. Stillings		5,000 00
Bond and mortgage due from Lucy A. Van Bergen		3,000 00
Bond and mortgage due from Caroline Van Name		4,004 00
Bond and mortgage due from Daniel G. Crocheron		3,000 00
Bond and mortgage due from John A. Betts		800 00
Total		$24,776 00

There are, in addition to these, two bonds and mortgages amounting to $47,[illegible], of the actual value of which to the bank I can at present fix no just estimate. I can only say that negotiations are being pushed with the parties who owe the money.

There are "call loans" due the bank, of which but little can be said, and from which but little will be realized. Most prominent among these stands a loan to J. E. Conant & Co. of $40,000. It has as collateral sixty land-grant bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $60,000; seven bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $7,000; thirty-three bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $33,000—a very large amount of bonds, but conveying an idea of very limited security. The two last have some market value, and may improve in the future. Two hundred thousand dollars of "call loans" have no collaterals, nor is there any record that they ever had any.

At Long Branch the bank owns ninety acres of land, on which there is a mortgage of $40,000. An impartial valuation of this property fixes its true value at about $80,000. Several rather sanguine depositors hope the assignee will obtain $125,000 for it. He has requested their co-operation when the time shall arrive to dispose of it. This property was purchased by Mr. Conklin at the instigation of A. S. Bright, and paid for with money taken directly from the funds of the bank. It is shorn of its front by the land that stands in the name of Mrs. Bright, and on which the bank has a mortgage of $9,372. Every possible effort will be made to put this property in such a position as to make it yield its full value, and whatever designs may exist at Long Branch to wrest from us any part of our claims, the depositors need have no fear of the result. Their money paid for the land, and to them it belongs.

About $40,000 was drawn from the bank within the week previous to its failure upon notification of the ruin that was impending. As a test case, suit has been commenced against one of these parties, it being obviously unjust that any one should draw the full amount of his deposits which, owing to the robbery consummated by the officers, could only be a certain percentage of his money in the vaults of the bank. Sixty cents of his dollar having been stolen, he necessarily drew upon the deposits of others when he carried away his full dollar. If the general estimation with reference to the peculiar honesty of farmers is tinged with no measure of fiction, this money will be restored to the bank to share in a misfortune which should be the common burden of all. This would seem to be the equity of the case; law may decide otherwise.

In estimating the amount of our third dividend, it may be prudent not to rely with too much confidence upon some of our rather peculiar assets.

With the exception of the one case named, no suits have been commenced against any one, as I have not felt justified in wasting the money intrusted to my care, and gathered with so much difficulty, unless a more than ordinary assurance should exist that it would inure to the interest of the depositors.

Topics and individuals have been left untouched in this communication, because it is for the interest of all concerned that these subjects and names should not appear at this moment. But when all shall have been done that I can do to gather up the scattered fragments of this remarkable wreck, I will then, before leaving it, communicate to the depositors every detail that shall remain to be told. Respectfully,

F. W. WORTH, Assignee.

STEAM-SHIP RIVALRY.

The North Atlantic Steam-Ship Traffic Conference Split.

For months past there have been great differences of opinion in the North Atlantic Steamship Traffic Conference, which holds its session in this City, at the office of Messrs. Lawson & Walker, in Wall-street, and at which Mr. Sandford has officiated as Secretary. This organization has its head-quarters in Liverpool, and is composed of representatives of the various steam-ship companies plying between that port and New-York. The object of the Association originally was mutual protection, and a tacit agreement existed that no company should charge lower passenger rates than its neighbor, so that no opposition boats were to be feared.

In this City, all kinds of contracts have been made and broken by the Conference—for instance, that each company should only have one office, that handbills should not be distributed to passers-by, and lastly, that "gutter-snipe" advertising should not be practiced. But at the present moment the British and North American steam-ships, better known under the shorter title of the Cunard line, have broken away from the Conference, and have openly defied their old colleagues by charging for steerage passengers only $15, whereas the other lines plying to Liverpool charge $30, viz.: the Inman, the Williams & Guion, and the White Star line. The National line, however, charge only $25.

The other lines running to different ports, such as the Anchor, the French, the Hamburg, and Bremen lines do not belong to the conference, and act independently.

Owing to the recent gales and mishaps to several ocean steam-ships, it is expected that several Wednesday and Saturday announced departures will have to be delayed.

From a Juror.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much interested in the communication of E. C. H., headed "Training for Nurses," published in your paper yesterday, and desire to state that as a juror at the Coroner's inquest upon the death of L. C. Samuels—one of the "Ward's Island victims"—I was much impressed with the utter want of fitness for the position of the attendants or nurses there employed. They were not only ignorant of the first principles of their vocation, but were drunken, brutal fellows, such as we see hanging around corner liquor-stores and prominent at Tammany primary elections. One of them testified that previous to his appointment he was employed in driving a brewer's truck; another that he had been but a short time in this country; that he had been a "keeper" on Randall's Island, and was discharged from there for allowing boys who were there confined to escape; that he seldom drank liquor, and was never drunk in his life, and this same man corroborated his testimony by becoming intoxicated and beating another attendant on his return to the hospital that same afternoon. The testimony showed that the Warden (Burke) was in the habit of leaving his post at night and visiting Harlem to attend political meetings, and the only person who seemed to care anything for the good of the patients was the Resident Physician, (Echeverria.)

In our verdict, we condemned the general management of the institution, upheld the course of Dr. Echeverria, and recommended that the executive part of the management should be subordinate to him. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have shown their opinion of the verdict by discharging Dr. Echeverria, and retaining all the others. It is evident that there is a "Ring" existing here, as there is in almost every department of the City Government; that this Ring had found Dr. Echeverria a thorn in their side, and determined to oust him. The result shows that they did not underestimate their strength.

I believe that this opposition to Dr. Echeverria was almost wholly on national or sectarian grounds, and that, if the Doctor had been an Irishman and a Catholic, he would have been the Resident Physician there today, although I presume, if he had allowed the inefficiency and mismanagement of the institution to have gone unchallenged, he might have been allowed to retain his position, even though he did not entertain the same national and religious views.

One thing is certain. We need a system for the education of nurses and attendants in our public institutions, similar to that explained in the communication of "E. C. H."—a hospital civil service, so to speak—and, if the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction will not do this we must replace them with others who will. A JUROR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

ANOTHER TRAGIC AFFRAY.

Two Murders in Brooklyn Within Twenty-four Hours—The Latest Horror.

Brooklyn is becoming as notorious for murders as New-York, two brutal and probably fatal assaults on women having occurred within twenty-four hours. Yesterday an affray, prompted by jealousy, occurred at No. 162 Fulton-street, where the family of James McAlpine reside. Ellen Tierney, supposed to be a widow, lives on the third floor. Yesterday McAlpine visited the room of Ellen, as he says, on commission business, but Bridget, his wife, suspecting otherwise, followed him and burst open the door. Bridget had a knife in her hand at the time, and as she entered Ellen's room, struck her on the face with the knife, at the same time calling her a vile name. The blow, however, did not cut Ellen's face, as in the excitement Bridget had not used the sharpened edge. Ellen grappled with her assailant, and in the scuffle they fell together on the floor. Both women soon rose to their feet, and Ellen, (as is asserted by some of the witnesses,) seizing a brown pitcher, chased Mrs. McAlpine out of the room to the landing of the third floor, and there struck her a violent blow on the right side of the head with the jagged edge of the vessel, which had apparently been broken at some previous time. The blow was so severe that Mrs. McAlpine fell insensible, bleeding freely from a scalp wound over two inches in length. Ellen then rushed into her room, and as Mrs. McAlpine did not rise, Dr. Johnson was speedily summoned, who, on examining the wound, pronounced it likely to prove fatal. The injured woman, who appeared to be suffering from compression of the brain, was removed to her own room, where she soon after became delirious. Ellen was arrested and locked up in the York-street Station, where, in reply to the inquiries of the TIMES reporter, said she could not tell how or by whom Mrs. McAlpine had been struck. This is, however, contradicted by those who witnessed the assault. The husband was also arrested, but refused to say anything as to the cause of the assault. He was detained as a witness, and held, with Ellen, to await the action of the Coroner.

THE VICTIM OF MONDAY'S ASSAULT.

The condition of Mrs. Margaret Bradley, who was so brutally assaulted by Hugh Barr, on Monday night with a potato-masher, at No. 41 Front-street, had not improved yesterday, and the chances are greatly against her recovery. Hugh Barr and his wife were both held to await the result of Margaret's injuries.

OBITUARY.

Robert James Dillon.

Robert James Dillon, a member of the original Central Park Commission, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 100 Fifth-avenue, at the age of sixty-one years. When the subject of establishing a grand park within the limits of this City was first introduced, he became one of the most earnest supporters of the project, and during the session of the Legislature, of 1856, he labored earnestly for the passage of the bill creating the Central Park Commission. He was a man of very refined taste, and a great lover of landscape scenes, and to his suggestion is due the construction of many of the most delightful parts of the Park.

Mr. Dillon, at one time, was a very active Democratic politician, and filled the office of Corporation Counsel for two terms—from 1852 to 1856—during the mayoralty of Jacob Westervelt and Fernando Wood. He devoted many years to the object of founding the Irish Emigration Society, and was counsel and Vice-President of the Emigration Savings Institution. A short time ago Mr. Dillon was stricken with paralysis of the brain and physical debility, which eventually caused his death.

Board of Supervisors.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York furnished an estimate of the sum necessary for expenses for the coming year, which amounts to $150,000.

A communication was read from the State Controller, informing the Board that, under a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, he has incorporated into the State tax for the current year, 3½ mills on a dollar of the total equalized valuation of the State, to meet and cover the State debt or deficiency in the Treasury of $8,000,000. Further, in relation to the amendment to the Constitution, voted upon at the last election, the communication sets forth that even if the vote be in favor of it, it is clearly unconstitutional and void, and the communication is made so that there may be no misapprehension or misunderstanding as to the necessity of levying, collecting, and paying the tax into the Treasury, whatever may have been the vote on the question.

Bills of the New-York Gas-light Company for the six months ending 31st July last, amounting to $6,126 50, were ordered to be paid.

Recorder Hackett expressed doubts as to their power to make an additional appropriation of $15,000 to the College of the City of New-York for expenses to the end of the year. He regretted that he should have to make such an observation.

Supervisor Falconer hoped that the appropriation would be made, as the Trustees were importuned daily for the discharge of debts.

Supervisor Vance offered a resolution authorizing and directing the Controller to place that sum to the credit of the Trustees of the College. The resolution was adopted.

Board of Audit—Claims Approved by the Commissioners.

A meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the County Auditor. Present: The Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks. A private session of the Board was previously held, and the following claims, which were approved by the Board of Examiners, were allowed without discussion:

D. Stumpp, for rations to detachment of Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., 12th July, 1871	$123 00
E. B. O'Callaghan, for preparing for press the ancient records of New-York	4,000 00
David Bell, services as armorer of First Battalion Cavalry, N. G. S. N. Y., from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1871	184 00
Several small claims, amounting to	20 24
Abiel B. Mills, for hardware	60 00
Abiel B. Mills, for hardware	60 00
The Gazette newspaper, for advertising, &c.	250 00
Insurance and Real Estate Journal, for advertising, &c.	1,250 00
New-York Daily Bulletin	631 80
National Quarterly Review	125 00
Irish-American	15,449 61
Dispatch	1,116 18
Messager Franco-Americain	3,366 00

Several other small claims to the amount of $415 12 were allowed.

The following claims were disallowed, it appearing from the report of the Board of Examiners that they were not duly authorized to insert City advertisements:

College Review	$1,600 00
Literary Album	222 20
Red Flag	230 00

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. Alderman Coman moved the passage of the Hackmen's ordinance as amended, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. Upon a vote the Mayor's veto was sustained.

The Mayor's recommendation to the Common Council that resolutions of welcome to Henry M. Stanley be adopted, and that arrangements be made to extend to him an official public reception, was read, and, on motion of Alderman Coman, was referred to a special committee of three.

On motion of Alderman Vance, the Committee on Science and Arts was directed to ascertain which pictures now in the Coroners' room are not the property of the City, with a view of removing all City pictures to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Anonymous Charges Against Capt. McCullough.

For several months past the Board of Police have been constantly in receipt of anonymous communications reflecting on the official integrity of Capt. John H. McCullough, Eighth Precinct. These communications, which purported to emanate from a patrolman in the precinct, charged the Captain with receiving bribes from the keepers of panel-houses in his precinct for granting them immunity from arrest, and that he had formed a "ring," composed of certain favorites in his command, to whom he granted particular favors. The communications were referred to Superintendent Kelso, who reported that there was no truth in the charges. Efforts to discover the writer of the anonymous communications had proved futile. Several days ago Capt. McCullough heard Patrolman Patrick Bradley using indecent language, and preferred charges against him. The charge was fully proved. The officer in making his defense charged the Captain with favoritism, receiving money from panel-house keepers, and reiterated the charges in the anonymous letters. Judge Bosworth told Officer Bradley to go before Superintendent Kelso and make formal charges against the Captain, which he refused to do, and the Board of Police dismissed him from the Department.

BATTLING WITH THE WAVES.

Wreck of the Assyria, of Newcastle—Rescue of the Crew by the Steam-Ship Baltic.

The White Star United States mail steamship Baltic, which arrived here yesterday, reports encountering a very severe gale during Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th inst. On Wednesday, the 20th, at about 11 o'clock, a ship was sighted off port bow, and was soon reported to have lost her maintopmast, and a flag of distress was seen. The steamer's course was turned so as to come up with her as soon as possible. It was a little over an hour before the steamer reached her, and then the distressed vessel was seen to be a helpless wreck and rapidly going to pieces, and the crew clinging to the rigging. The sea was running very high at the time, and the wind blowing a gale, but volunteers were called for and two boats were immediately manned, and, commanded by the second and third officers, were sent to the scene of the disaster.

Nineteen men who had been two days clinging to the rigging were rescued. The first boat was prevented from returning to the wreck by reason of an injury to her rudder, but the second boat, commanded by Officer Williams, was compelled to make a return trip before all the crew could be saved.

The name of the sinking ship was the Assyria, of Newcastle, England, Capt. Bianone, bound from Quebec to Plymouth, England, with a cargo of timber. She encountered the gale on Sunday evening, at about 6 o'clock, and such was its severity that, although everything was done that could be to save her, yet by 2 o'clock A. M. on Monday she was waterlogged, with the loss of one man swept overboard.

Hon. Charles Sumner, who was on board, started a subscription for the volunteers and for the benefit of the shipwrecked crew, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Sumner, ex-Senator Gwin, of California; Capt. Watmough, United States Navy; Mr. Edward Shaw, of Liverpool, and Rev. R. N. Thomas, of Philadelphia, as Secretary.

On motion of Senator Gwin, a vote of thanks was passed to the Captain of the Baltic and his officers for the ability and skill with which they had conducted the steamer on the night of the storm and in the rescue of the shipwrecked crew. The subscription-list having been opened, £85 16s. 6d. was quickly handed in. Two pounds were ordered to be given to each of the crews of the first and third boats; the steward and a sailor named Sweeney got £4 each, but the crew of the second boat were not considered worthy of any special mark of favor, as they failed in the moment of trial, and by such failure endangered the lives of their brethren. A sum of £10 was placed in the hands of Capt. Williams to procure some slight mementoes of the occasion, and to present them to officers Bruce and Williams. A sum of £31 was ordered to be distributed among the officers and crew of the wrecked ship, and the balance given to Capt. Bianone.

A Long Island Shooting Affray.

On the 16th of June last George Schrounder, forty years of age, and Charles Arr, aged twenty-five, both Germans, employed as laborers on a farm near the village of Springfield, Long Island, became engaged in a quarrel about some trivial matter. During the evening of the same day, while Arr was engaged in watering his team at the trough, Schrounder secured a shot-gun loaded with buckshot, and fired at Arr, who was seated on a bench near the trough. The charge of buckshot entered Arr's abdomen, wounding him very badly. For several weeks Arr was considered in a very critical condition, but finally recovered, and is now as well as ever. Schrounder fled from the scene of the shooting, and evaded arrest until yesterday, when he was met in East Houston-street, by Martin Droitinger, of No. 207 Stanton-street, who was aware of the shooting, and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Droitinger accordingly arrested Schrounder, and took him to the Union Market Police Station, and the authorities of Springfield were notified.

Payment of Alimony.

In 1860, Caroline Moulton obtained a decree of divorce against her husband, Henry Moulton, on the ground of adultery, with an allowance in her favor of $650 a year alimony, the payment thereof being secured for five years. In August last, the defendant in the suit ceased to pay alimony, and yesterday a motion was made before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to punish him for contempt of Court, in having failed to pay under its decree. The defense put in was that the plaintiff had, since the decree, married another husband, who was able to support her, and that, besides, she was the owner of property in her own right, which facts, it was contended, absolved the former husband from his obligation to pay alimony. In reply, it was claimed that, as matter of fact, Mrs. Moulton had not remarried, and even if she had, the husband was liable for alimony under the original decree until it became vacated or modified by the Court.

Judge Fancher, while expressing an opinion in favor of the latter doctrine, decided to reserve his decision on the questions raised for further consideration.

Burglars at Work.

Between midnight on Monday and an early hour yesterday morning the clothing-store of Herman Vogel, No. 448 Third-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, was visited by burglars, who gained an entrance by forcing open the cellar-door, and then, cutting through the ceiling into the store, selected overcoats, business suits, and other articles of wearing apparel, valued in all at $300, with which they escaped.

A building, situated in the rear of No. 206 East Thirty-eighth-street, occupied by Andrew Weinburger, a tailor, was entered by burglars, at the same time, and thirty vests, valued at $100, were stolen.

The confectionery-store of Heidet & Blumenau, at No. 58 West Broadway, was visited by burglars, who secured $25 worth of candy and $4 in pennies, with which they made their escape. No arrests in either case have been made.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday received a communication from the County Judge requesting that the cage for prisoners be constructed of brick instead of wood. Referred to the Court-house Committee, with power. A long debate occurred upon the plans for the construction of the female prison or penitentiary, which Mr. Guilfoyle, as contractor, is now building at a contract price of $88,000. The plans, as originally drawn, had been found to be so elaborate that the contractor could not construct the building for the amount appropriated. The architects had, therefore, withdrawn the plans, and the Penitentiary Committee prepared other plans. The Committee on Penitentiary were directed to have the plans on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board three days prior to the next meeting.

Alfred E. Lagrave.

Testimony was taken, yesterday, before Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court, as to the circumstances attending the arrest in France and return of Lagrave to this country. James Mooney, the detective who captured Lagrave, testified that the latter was brought here under authority of the French Government, on a requisition from the United States, approved by United States Minister Washburne, and that the money necessary to bear the expenses of the pursuit and arrest was received through Mr. John D. Townsend, the lawyer for the creditors and merchants in Brussels and Lyons, and probably was furnished originally by Lagrave's creditors in this City. The examination will be continued on Friday next.

Men of Weight in the Indiana Senate.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 23.

It appears from a very interesting table, giving the residence, occupation, height, weight, and age of all the members of the Indiana Senate, except Messrs. Daggy, Hubbard, Rosebrough, Smith, and Wade, who are absent on leave, that the members belong to a race of giants. The average height of the forty-five is 5 feet 10 6-45 inches, and the average weight 164 27-45 pounds. It is believed that no legislative body in modern times has exhibited such average elongation or avoirdupois. And these members are no Spring chickens, their average age being 44 32-45 years. The tallest man in the Senate is President Friedley, who stands six feet three and one-half inches, and the shortest man is Mr. Dwiggins, who measures five feet five inches. Eleven members are six feet and upward. The heaviest man is Dr. Oliver, of this City, who tips the scale at 225; and the lightest man, physically, is Mr. Dwiggins, who balances a 130-pound weight. The oldest man is Mr. Carnahan, who has spent threescore years and ten, less one, in this vale of tears; and the youngest is Mr. Daugherty, over whose head twenty-eight brief Summers have passed.

If the forty-five Senators were piled in an erect attitude, one above the other, they would make a symmetrical and beautiful monument 263 feet high. If they were piled on one of Fairbank's scales, it would require a weight of 7,407 pounds to balance them. If one of them was to live to a period equal to the united age of all, he could give old Methuselah seventy-four years, and double discount him at that.

The table further shows that there are five merchants, fourteen lawyers, five manufacturers, fourteen farmers, one banker, two physicians, two editors, one lumber-dealer, and one farmer and lawyer among the forty-five. In addition to the statistics given in the table, Mr. Armstrong gives us the thrilling intelligence that he is married, voted for Grant, and has red hair, which will not, however, materially change the figures given above.

ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

Additional Figures from Other City Departments.

The Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction—Bureau of Street-Cleaning—The Park Department, &c.

The following additional estimates were sent to the Controller's office yesterday. The estimate from the Department of Docks appears to be the only binary bill yet to come in:

Out-door Poor Department	$138,000
Bureau of Outdoor Sick Poor	3,350
Bellevue Hospital—Estimated number of inmates, 70,000	108,000
Charity Hospital—Estimated number of inmates, 900	115,500
Lunatic Asylum—Estimated number of inmates, 1,000	104,000
Hospital for contagious diseases—Estimated number of inmates, 1,000	48,000
Fever Hospital—Estimated number of inmates, 600	8,000
For the maintenance of patients ill of measles, scarlatina, variola and scabies	2,000
Blackwell's Island Hospital—Estimated number of inmates, 1,000	34,000
Hospital for Incurables—Estimated number of inmates, 400	18,000
Asylum for indigent blind—Estimated number of inmates, 150	6,000
Cerebral Hospital—Estimated number of inmates, 250	22,041
Lunatic Asylum—Estimated number of inmates, 1,000	119,919
New-York City Asylum for Idiots—Estimated number of inmates, 60	43,000
Hospital for Epileptic and Paralytic patients—Estimated number of inmates, 120	13,177
Morgue	800
Hospital for Infants—Estimated number of inmates, 250	41,700
Randall's Island Nurseries—Estimated number of inmates, 1,000	61,382
Nursery Hospital and Idiot House, Randall's Island—Estimated number of inmates, 430	47,887
Industrial School, Randall's Island—Estimated number of inmates, 1,000	28,000
School-ship Mercury—Estimated number of inmates, 200	65,721
Institute Asylum, Randall's Island—Estimated number of inmates, 300	22,811
Soldiers' Home—Estimated number of inmates, 250	18,000
Almshouse—Estimated number of inmates, 1,200	74,528
City Prisons—Estimated number of inmates, 450	97,810
Workhouse—Estimated number of inmates, 650	49,867
Penitentiary—Estimated number of inmates, 600	87,731
Ward's Island Farm—Supplies for stock	21,000
Ward's Island steam-boat expenses	21,300
Blackwell's Island stable—harness, supplies, and salaries	2,520
Reception Hospital, Centre-street—Supplies for inmates	10,180
Reception Hospital, One Hundredth-street—Estimated number of inmates, 18	8,920
Central Office, rent, stationery, office expenses, and salaries	18,180
Ambulance establishment	3,995
State House expenses, 51, Court-street, East River, supplies, repairs, and salaries	5,000
Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau	19,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	5,750
Colored Home	1,000
General expenses	12,500
General Drug Department, salaries	2,440
Printing office, salaries	2,500
Harry Island Hospital, improvements	2,000
Blackwell's Island improvement	6,000
Ward's Island improvement	4,000
Miscellaneous expenses	170,000
Total	$1,610,532
Less estimated receipts	116,000
Grand Total	$1,500,532

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT.

Third District.

James W. Fowler, Justice	$10,000
John H. Whitmore, clerk	3,000
George L. Lawrence, deputy clerk	2,000
Henry Schick, interpreter	1,200
George A. Moulton, stenographer	2,000
James E. Wessels, attendant	1,200
Patrick Quilkin, attendant	1,200
John Murray, janitor	1,000
Total	$22,700

Ninth District.

Josiah Porter, Justice	$10,000
Geo. Dakley, clerk	3,000
Jas. E. Lynch, deputy clerk	2,000
Not yet appointed stenographer	2,000
Nicholas Kurz, interpreter	1,200
Wm. H. Van Buck, attendant	1,200
Patrick Mullins, attendant	1,200
John Murray, janitor	1,000
Stationery, books and blank books, &c.	100
Coal, gas, &c.	1,000
Total	$22,500

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Central Park, for maintenance and government	$800,000
City Parks and places, maintenance and government	75,000
Observatory, Museum, Gallery of Art, maintenance and government	30,000
Harlem River bridges, maintenance and government	35,000

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation Counsel's Office.

Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation	$15,000
Amount allowance in lieu of fees on judgments in favor of the City	7,000
Allowance in lieu of clerk's hire	12,000
For contingent expenses	40,000
Total	$76,500

Office of Public Administrator.

Salary of Public Administrator	$5,000
Head of clerks	2,000
Assistant clerks	1,000
Messenger	600
Total	$10,600

BUREAU OF STREET-CLEANING.

Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, 20,000 each	$40,000
Three District Superintendents, $3,000 each	9,000
Superintendent of Boats	2,000
Deputy Superintendent of Boats	1,200
Superintendent of Stables	2,000
Superintendent of Repairs, Stables, &c.	2,000
Superintendent of Machines	1,800
Chief Clerk	2,000
Auditor	2,000
Seventy assistant roll clerks, at $1,000 each	70,000
Clerks	2,000
Clerks	1,800
Map Clerk	1,200
Twenty-two foremen, at $1,200 each	26,400
Twenty-two inspectors, at $1,000 each	22,000
Messenger	1,000
Messenger to Mr. Grant, for salaries of crew	2,740
Steam-tug Wm. Parkin, for salaries of crew	3,000
400 sweepers, at $10 50 per week each	227,000
Eighty laborers, at $10 50 per week each	43,680
300 cart-drivers, at $10 50 per week each	54,600
Hire of 1,000 carts, at $2 per day each	730,000
300 hired carts, at $4 per day each	219,000
Feeding 400 horses, at 30 cents per day each	87,600
Other expenses, (general)	49,022
Coal, gas, &c.	40,000
For removing snow and ice	100,000
Grand total	$1,163,840

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 27: Nos. 409, 415, 416, 417, 502, 511, 512, 513.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Calendar called by Vacchee, J.—Calendar called at 11 M.—105, Martine vs. Lovenstein; 112, McGregor vs. Walsh; 123, Wilson et al. vs. Kerr; 131, Weinfield vs. Tracy et al.; 134, Stanger vs. Oliver; Call No. 24, Hoit vs. Hewlett.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Held by Davies, P. J., Larned and Leonard, JJ.—M. Broadway Warehouse and Steamboating; M. Miller vs. Castle, etc.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Case on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Ela, Levy vs. Walter; 467, Pfeifer vs. Wagner; 434, Orvis vs. Hirsch; 408, Forschbak vs. Bechter; 197, Tweed vs. Lynch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder J. Hoffman and Aldermen Cornell and Brennan.—Calendar called at 11 M.—[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

DECISION.

In the case of Nathaniel Bate, bankrupt, in which a motion was made for an order vacating a supersedeas of proceedings upon an order and summons issued by the Register, Judge Blatchford denied the motion, but allowed the Register to issue a new order for the examination of the bankrupt.

By Judge Blatchford.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE A MORTGAGE.

In the case of James H. Mason against in bank, Eugene Kelly of the Columbian Metal Works, or David Strauss, Francesca Bianchi and Robert Thompson, Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, rendered a decision. The action was brought to set aside a mortgage given by the Columbian Metal Works to the extent of $10,000 to secure the firm of Strauss & Co., of this City, on the ground that the mortgage was obtained by fraud and collusion. Judgment for the defendants, carried in the following opinion:

The petition in bankruptcy, having been filed March 16, then the date of the assignee, Pulitzer, took the place of and the control of forfeitures, under the act of March, 1867, but in point of fact, the assignee was a party, in of no effect to jeopardize his rights. I. If

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The North-west Stock error in Wall-street is at an end. It was not broken by the recent Bears like Henry N. Smith, but on a general settlement of differences at rates ranging today from 140 to 125 ⅌ cent. The last settlement on the part of Mr. Drew is said to have been at 125 ⅌ cent. The amount received or promised from Mr. Smith is a matter of private arrangement, about which nothing was publicly known up to 3 o'clock, beyond the statement that Smith had come down from high, technical, and legal grounds, and, by a general settlement, acknowledged the corner as a fixed and stubborn fact. It is not believed that the other party were able to squeeze out of Smith, by compromise, anything like their pretensions of Saturday and Monday.

As soon as these settlements were known on the Exchange, North-west Stock fell to 105@105¼ ⅌ cent.; and the affair also affected, more or less, the general speculation, which had shown great firmness early in the day. But before 4 o'clock the reaction in prices had been overcome, especially on Lake Shore, New-York Central and Western Telegraph. The firmness of yesterday and this morning is ascribed on the Street, in good part, to something in the nature of a bearish scare, resulting from the sudden and terrible punishment on the North-west corner. If this theory be correct, it develops a pretty large and extensive *short* interest, in town and country, in nearly all the Road Stocks, and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Whether entirely correct or not, there was an unusual rush at the Exchange Board last night and this morning to buy Stocks, which was only partially abated after the settlements in the North-west. The closing prices at 4 o'clock compare as below with the last quotations of yesterday.

As touching the use of the name of the Vanderbilt people in connection with the North-west *corner* and the alliance of Clark and Schell with Jay Gould, we heard yesterday that Commodore Vanderbilt and his son, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, felt greatly annoyed and scandalized by this association, and that other colleagues of Clark and Schell in the New-York Central were also indignant at the false position in which this great interest had been placed by the Wall-Street affair. That our information was not out of the way is evident from the following characteristic card from the old Commodore in the Afternoon papers. No one can envy the feelings of Mr. Horace F. Clark and Mr. Augustus Schell on reading the Commodore's appreciation of their new ally:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent "corner" in "North-western" has caused some considerable excitement in Wall-street, and has called forth much comment from the Press. My name has been associated with that of Mr. Jay Gould and others, in connection with the speculation, and gross injustice has been done me thereby. I believe therefore it is my duty to say that I have not had, either directly or indirectly, the slightest connection with or interest in the matter. I have had but one business transaction with Mr. Gould in my life. In July, 1869, I sold him a lot of stock, for which he paid me, and the privilege of a few days longer, which he claimed to have. Since then I have had nothing to do with him in any way whatever; nor do I mean ever to have, unless it be to defend myself. I have, besides, always advised all my friends to have nothing to do with him in any business transaction. I come to this conclusion after taking particular notice of his countenance. The almost constant parade, therefore, of my name in association with his, seems very much like an attempt to mislead the public, to my injury, and, after the publication of this, ignorance or misinformation can no longer be urged as an excuse for continuing this course.

As for Wall-street speculations, I know nothing about them. I do not even see the street three times in a year, and no person there has any authority to use my name or to include me in any speculative operation whatever.

C. VANDERBILT.

No. 25 WEST FOURTH-STREET, Nov. 26, 1872.

This being Thanksgiving Week, the Treasury bought United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund today in place of Wednesday, and will sell $1,000,000 Gold to-morrow in place of Thursday, the close Holiday. The offerings of Bonds today amounted to only $1,050,000, of which $478,000 were accepted, as below the par of Gold. The Public Funds were subsequently firm in the open market, and most descriptions are comparatively scarce. The demand for 5-20s for the Sinking Fund and for remittance abroad, sustains the market against the influence of dear Money astonishingly.

The sales of Gold today were mostly at 112½@112¾ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold is easy. The Exchange on London was alternately dull and firm through the day, closing rather firm for 60 days' Bills at 108¾ ⅌ cent. The tendency to easier Money in London renders the 60 days' remittances in better demand. The short-sight rates are 109½@110½ ⅌ cent.

Money keeps in sharp demand at 7 ⅌ cent., and a small bonus per day on call loan, and 10@12 ⅌ cent. on first-class paper on the Street.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 26.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	110	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113¼	113¼
American Gold	112	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94¾	94¾
Chicago and Rock Island	110¼	109¾
North-west Common	200	*90
Pacific Mail	91¼	89
St. Paul Preferred	75¼	74¾
St. Paul Common	53¼	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47
Western Union Telegraph	78	77¾
Erie	52¾	53
Union Pacific	38¼	36
Lake Shore	93¼	93
Ch. Chicago and Ind. Central	23¼	23¼
Toledo and Wabash	68	68
North-west Preferred	93	90

*Bid.

The general speculation left off steady.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6's of 1881, c.	115¼	6's ctfs. 1877, c.	111¾
6's of 1881, reg.	115¼	6's ctfs. 1878, c.	111¾
6's of 1881, coup.	115¼	5-20s reg. '64, c.	112¾
5's reg. '67	113¼	5-20s reg. '65, c.	112¾
5's reg. '67, c.	113¼	5-20s coup. '65, c.	112¾
5's reg. '68	113¼	5-20s reg. '66, c.	112¾
5's coup. '68	113¼	5-20s coup. '66, c.	112¾
5's reg. '74	112¾	5-20s reg. '67, c.	112¾
5's coup. '74	112¾	5-20s coup. '67, c.	112¾
5's reg. '76	112¾	5-20s reg. '68, c.	112¾
5's coup. '76	112¾	5-20s coup. '68, c.	112¾
5's reg. '81	112¾	10-40s reg.	109¾
5's coup. '81	112¾	10-40s coup.	109¾
6's ctfs. 1877	111¾	6s, coup., '81	116
6's ctfs. 1877, c.	111¾	6s, currency	117

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	74	Connecticut 6s	110¼
Tenn. 6s, new	74¼	Ohio 6s, '75	105
Va. 6s, old	67	Ohio 6s, '81	109
Va. 6s, new	67	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, ex. int.	67	Ohio 5s, '87	105
Va. 6s, def. bds	15¼	Michigan 6s, '79	95
Georgia 6s	79	Michigan 6s, '90	95
N. Car. 6s, old	34¼	Michigan 6s, '98	95
N. Car. 6s, new	34	N. Y. 6s, City Loan	107¼
N. Car. 6s, ex. int.	34	N. Y. 6s, City Loan, '87	107¼
S. Car. 6s	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '77	105
S. Car. Jan. & July	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '78	105
S. Car. April & Oct.	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '80	105
Missouri 6s	85	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '77	105
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 6s	91¼	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '81	105
Mo. Asylum bds	80	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '76	105
La. 6s, Levee	65	Tenn. and Family Extra	38

It is satisfactory to know that the Union Pacific Board of Directors have resolved to afford every facility to the Stock Exchange and the holders of their Income Bonds by verifying, and stamping as valid the scrip for the Bonds after the recent forgeries. It was a matter of surprise that the President of the Company or any of the Directors should have hesitated on this subject.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,042,242
Gold payments	275,237
Gold balance	13,645,365
Currency receipts	285,676
Currency payments	425,719
Currency balance	2,489,146
Customs	520,008

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

We receive accounts and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canada, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now nearly 400 miles finished, and only about 200 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE HENZE CLEWS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that the new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION.—The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 113 Milk-st., Boston.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest; in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipment, and its franchises, the Company has thus far sold have realized $6.77 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO.'S PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY JOHN T. GRAHAM, PEABODY & CO., NO. 15 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beef, tcs.	31	Leather, sides	21,000
Copper, lbs.	32	Rosin, bbls.	5,350
Cotton, bales	3,000	Spirits Turp., bbls.	600
Tobacco, hds. pks.	1,000	Tallow, lbs.	40
Sugar, hhds.	1,000	Oil-cake, pks.	50
Beans, bbls.	231	Beef, pks.	1,711
Flour, bbls.	32,000	Cut meats, pks.	1,000
Meal, bbls.	2,125	Lard, kegs	10
Wheat, bushels	91,000	Butter, lbs.	3,917
Corn, bushels	25,714	Cheese, pks.	6,547
Oats, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pks.	272
Rye, bushels	7,700	Stearine, pks.	50
Malt, bushels	13,241	Starch, pks.	9,200
Barley, bushels	106,000	Tobacco, hds.	318
Hops, lbs.	810	Tobacco, pks.	1,000
Hops, bales	240	Wool, bales	71
Hides, bds.	43	Whisky, bbls.	1,000

BRICKS.—Business continues on a moderate scale, within the previous limits. We quote: Common at $8 @ $8 50; Hay at $7 @ $7 50; Hay Common, $6 @ $6; Philadelphia Front, $20 @ $24 thousand.

CANDLES.—Show but little animation as to sales, yet rule steady in price. We quote: Adamantine, 16 cents; Star, 14; Paraffine, 18@20; Sperm, 40; plain, 35 cents; Sperm, patent, 45@50c.; Stearine, 20@22c.

COAL.—The market is quite firm for the leading kinds, with a moderate demand. We quote, on the stock: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $16 ⅌ ton; Scotch, $20 ⅌ ton; at $540 for Anthracite, $4 75@$5 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE.—The foreign trade is dull in all kinds, holders quoted prices as before, and offer supplies of desirable sizes with reserve. We quote Rarotonga at 31c.; Java, Caracas, 16c. 21c.; Guayaquil, 13½c. 21c., and Mocha, 25@27c. ⅌ ⅌.

COSFEE.—Business in Rio has been quite active, and prices have been quoted strong and stagnant for the more desirable grades of stock, which have been mostly held above the views of buyers, on account while the offerings have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,000 bags by the Content, and 3,000 bags by the Commerce from Rio; also, on private terms, 2,500 bags by the Kalos, and 1,800 bags by the Industry, both at Baltimore, and 1,000 bags have been placed at 19½c. gold; and 4,000 bags by the Ocean Express at Hampton Roads, at 17½c. gold. For the stock of Rio and Santos at New-York, and all the outports, this morning, the week ending with the 23d, inclusive, 19,000 bags, was 24,000 bags, all told. Other kinds were quiet, but held firmly. The jobbing trade was moderate.

COTTON.—Has been less sought after for early delivery and quoted easier, though the official figures have not been altered; sales, 1,000 bales (of which 100 bales were to arrive), including 700 bales to spin, at 19 cents for Uplands, and 20 cents for the Mobile. For forward delivery, the dealings have been lighter, and the tone of the market has been somewhat weaker, closing at 19c. ⅌ ⅌. The very liberal arrivals at the ports, and the large receipts at the interior towns, 14,100 bales, 12,800 bales last evening and 11,600 bales today, I hold Monday, with Northern accounts, closing at 19¾c. December, 19¾c. January, 19¾c. February, 19¾c. March, 19¾c. April, 19¾c. May, 19¾c. June, 19¾c. July, 19¾c. August, 19¾c. September, 19¾c. October, 19¾c. November, 19¾c. December, 19¾c. January, 19¾c. February, 19¾c. March, 19¾c. April, 19¾c. May, 19¾c. June. The receipts at the port today were 2,045 bales, including 74 bales from Baltimore, 1,971 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 19,197 bales, as follows: Galveston, 7,000 bales; Mobile, 2,000 bales; New-Orleans, 10,197 bales, against 22,355 bales since the preceding week, and 18,000 Sept. 1, 1872, 108 bales. Against 232,320 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality one notch below that a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alab.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¼	16¼	17	17¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18¾	19¼
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19¾	19¾
Low Middling	19	19¼	19¾	19¾
Middling	19¾	19¾	20	20¼
Good Middling	20¼	20¼	20¾	21

FREIGHTS AND SHIPMENTS.—There has been a moderate demand for the general market, lower last. Holders of a number of vessels at Western River have been reserved in their offerings of stock, particularly of shipping grades, which have been quoted decidedly firm. The demand for tonnage has been checked in part by the comparatively confident views of sellers and the scarcity of ocean freight room. Sales have been reported of 10,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms; 2,500 bags Western, at 25 cents gold, clearly at 25 cents ⅌ ton; 1,000 bags Rice, at 37½c. ⅌ ⅌; 1,000 bags Cotton, at 19c. ⅌ ⅌; 1,000 bags Cotton, at 19c. ⅌ ⅌; 1,000 bags Cotton, at 19

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Lucca, Signor Abramoff.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTTIE—Mlle. Ida, Mr. Fisher.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE WEEKS WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET.—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Westlock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ADON.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. McKinn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Rothers, Miss E. Pogue.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALADDIN.—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 2.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—FRA DIAVOLO, (German Opera.)—Mme. Lichtmay and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES. Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BARLEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Hood.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is preeminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, is received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
NEW-YORK CITY.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

As if people had not had enough, and more than enough, of the old-woman stories which attribute all sorts of desperate schemes to the President, the *Tribune* has now begun to sound the alarm, because it pretends to have discovered that the President is intent upon seeking a re-election in 1876. Any one would have supposed that the *Tribune* was sick of Presidential elections for one year, and was not in the humor to discuss that which is to take place four years hence. There is probably not one rational man in the whole country who wants to hear any more at present about elections. Gen. GRANT appears to be intent upon the discharge of his ordinary duties, and we may be quite sure he is not bothering his head about what will happen in 1876. The *Tribune* will do well to hold its tongue about elections, and stick to its programme of "cultivating the arts and sciences." Above all, let it refrain from inventing fresh calumnies about public men, at the very time that it is seeking to divert just and honest criticism from its editor.

Experience seems to prove that private enterprise and resources are hindered rather than helped by public aid, in repairing such disasters as the Boston fire. The letter of Mayor Medill, of Chicago, clearly shows that the rebuilding of that city has been in no way delayed by the refusal to mortgage the city credit for the advantage of those who had buildings destroyed, and that little benefit was derived from the remission of duties by Congress on building materials. The arguments against the issuing of city building bonds in aid of individuals, presented by Mr. Medill, seem conclusive, and Boston will lose nothing by taking them into candid consideration before reaching a decision on this point. When the end desired can be gained without adding to public burdens, or creating new temptations to fraud in the management of public resources, no reason exists for doing either. Public opinion in Boston appears to be tending in this direction, and we do not doubt that in the end the admirable pluck displayed by the merchants and real estate owners who were losers by the fire, will be depended on to repair its damages, and that it will be found fully equal to the task.

Six thousand affidavits of colored Republicans in Louisiana, whose votes were refused at the late election by the Warmoth officials, were received in the United States Circuit Court, at New-Orleans, yesterday, and notice was given that eight thousand more were almost ready for presentation. The truth as to the outrageous frauds perpetrated by WARMOTH is slowly appearing, and enough is already known to show that he has never had an equal in bold and unmitigated rascality. It is now alleged that he was guilty of peculation when Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and we learn that a warrant has been issued for his arrest upon this charge.

By taking warning from its predecessor, the new Board of Aldermen can avoid a grave mistake. Alderman VANCE was chosen temporary Chairman; but instead of making him President, the Board took JOHN COCHRANE, and thus saddled themselves with a reproach which has ever since rested upon them. The Board have made one bad blunder, shall not be repeated, by re-electing Alderman VANCE, and dropping JOHN COCHRANE out of official life. If the new Board desire to make a manifestly unfit man President, search must be made for new material. COCHRANE, happily for the public interests, is not available.

Public documents rarely repay perusal as well as will the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which we publish this morning. It is statistical only to the extent that it informs us that, exclusive of those in Alaska, there are three hundred thousand Indians within the limits of the United States, of which number ninety-seven thousand are civilized, one hundred and twenty-five thousand semi-civilized, and seventy-eight thousand wholly uncivilized—according to our ideas of civilization. The report is chiefly devoted to a general review of the Indian policy of the Government, and, although passages could be selected which would seem open to the reproach of not reasoning in its favor, it is, in its full context, an exhaustive defense of the changes which President GRANT has made in the dealings of the Government with the tribes. The continued employment of the military is stated to be necessary for the repression of the hostile tribes, and it is urged that as they cease to be formidable, the Government should extend over them a rigid reformatory discipline, to prevent them from falling into pauperism and crime. These views, with nearly all the others set forth in the report, seem to us to be based upon the common sense which the President has insisted should be brought to the management of our Indian affairs.

As a physiognomist, Commodore VANDERBILT must be regarded as a success. In his "card," which will be found in our columns this morning, he says of Mr. JAY GOULD:

"Since then (1868) I have had nothing to do with him, in any way whatever, nor do I mean ever to have, unless it be to defend myself. I have, besides, always advised all my friends to have nothing to do with him in any business transaction. I came to this conclusion after taking particular notice of his countenance."

A very important improvement in the signal service is contemplated, in the organization of a mobile corps for observation at points which, from time to time, may be of special interest. In this way, the service, which is already a source of just pride to our people, will be made still more useful.

M. THIERS, yesterday, vindicated his reputation as a lucky politician. On a very full vote, he succeeded in gaining a postponement of the consideration of the adverse report on his message by a bare majority. It is announced that the "crisis" is regarded as at an end for the present.

Another murder case has had a bitterly farcical conclusion. EMIL ANDRE, having deliberately shot his wife, was put upon trial, and the plea of insanity was made in his behalf. The facts showed clearly that the accused, if sane, and guilty of any offense, was guilty of the highest grade of homicide, but the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Our juries in criminal cases seem determined to make the system too ridiculous to be patiently endured.

Historian and Monk.

Mr. FROUDE'S visit to this country will probably be valuable to him, both as philosopher and as historian, but we fear that it cannot be regarded entirely as a visit of pleasure. The plans which he had formed in his study are not found practicable when they are applied to common life—an experience which Mr. FROUDE shares with many other scholars, whose theories concerning the forces which control public opinion, and the power of arguments to remove prejudices, would be admirable if they in the least degree corresponded with the facts. We have no doubt that any shrewd man of Mr. FROUDE'S acquaintance in this country could have forewarned him of all the inconveniences he has sustained, and is still doomed to encounter, in an enterprise which is so fanciful and visionary that it rather suggests the dreams of a wandering knight-errant than the sober projects of a man of great talents, living in a somewhat skeptical and prosaic age. Mr. FROUDE could scarcely hope to convert the Irish to his opinions, and nobody else wanted to be converted. He touched a subject which, even across the Atlantic, is better left alone. One of the misfortunes of Ireland is that you cannot even discuss her past, present, or future without stirring up bitter animosities, rekindling old feuds, and rendering a practical solution of her difficulties more hopeless than ever. Mr. GLADSTONE—perhaps the most unwise man ever placed at the head of a great government—undertook to redress Irish grievances by abolishing a church which had been loyal to the Crown. Have we heard less of Irish grievances since Mr. GLADSTONE'S "great healing measure"? Have we not rather heard more of them than ever? Mr. GLADSTONE only made those discontented who were contented before, without in the faintest degree diminishing the old burden of discontent.

There is no man living who can do away with Irish discontent, unless English rule in Ireland is entirely relinquished; and when Mr. FROUDE started by admitting that this was impossible, he gave an excellent reason why he should have refrained from jumping into the Hibernian hornet's nest. His intentions were excellent, but he is not a man of the world; he cannot be what people call a hard-headed, practical man, or he would never have come to America to lecture on Ireland. It was not for us to offer him advice when he first arrived, nor would Mr. FROUDE have taken it if we had offered it; but we never had a doubt about the tribulations which awaited him, and we have watched them gathering round about him with mingled feelings of curiosity and sympathy. We do not wish to disquiet him, but we must say that we are satisfied he has not yet seen the worst of his troubles. So far he has had to face only a monk, whose notions of history are about equal to those which Mr. FROUDE himself entertains. The monk's history tells a Catholic tale, regarded as decidedly faulty critical; and Father BURKE'S authorities for historical facts seem to be chiefly derived from his own luxuriant imagination. When he tells us, for instance, that the Catholics had nothing whatever to do with the massacre of St. Bartholomew, we can only marvel at the stupendous mendacity of all historians save Father BURKE, and come to the conclusion that it is of little use to discuss the past with a gentleman who makes his own history as he goes on. If a question is to be settled by a preponderance of facts on either side, and if our opponent claims and exercises the right of inventing as many facts as he needs to outnumber ours, we may as well admit at once that we have come out of the contest second best. Mr. FROUDE is an historian, and Father BURKE is a gentleman accustomed to deal with mankind on the theory that credulity is the first law of nature. When Mr. FROUDE comes to review the priest's facts, there will, probably, be some mild amusement to be derived from the spectacle. But at present he is going through a kind of discipline which is not new to heretics, but which may be new to Mr. FROUDE. We read in an evening paper of this City that "in New-Haven, the other evening, he was hustled by some rude persons." Still later, the "servants of the family in Boston at whose house he has been staying" have "refused to attend any longer upon the family while Mr. FROUDE remains in the house." We do not know what truth there may be in these stories; but we much fear that Mr. FROUDE is not in an earthly Paradise. His teeth must be set on edge by Father BURKE'S "history," as the teeth of a good musician would be by the scratchings of a plow-boy on the violin. And yet, as we see by a morning journal, Mr. FROUDE has been worsted by the monk—or, as the paper in question put the matter in its headlines, "Double-Jointed Historical Facts Hurled at the English Historian—Froude's Coat of Mail Cracked, and his Blood Trickling upon the Sand." Why should Mr. FROUDE have traveled three thousand miles to meet such a fate as that?

Intelligent and well-informed Americans go to hear Mr. FROUDE in limited numbers, and may, perhaps, obtain some new insight into facts from his lectures; but does he suppose that he is "making public opinion," or in any way changing the opinion of any class in reference to England and Ireland? Is public opinion on such a subject to be changed by a course of five lectures? We might as well talk of curing a wooden leg with a pill. Most people are too busy to inquire for themselves whether Mr. FROUDE or Father BURKE is right; some do not care about it one way or the other; others will be convinced, in spite of a hundred Froudes, that England is always and at all times wrong, and that, if she were not, an Englishman could not tell the truth about it; others have no opinions on the subject, and do not wish to have any; others think the whole controversy a bore—and so on. What is the good of arguing about it? Why grizzle over what cannot be helped? If Mr. FROUDE had a practical remedy to propose for the evils of which he treats, we should urge him to go on; but there is no remedy. Irish discontent is incurable. Then, why did Mr. FROUDE'S "blood trickle on the sand"? He speaks to the public through his books, and thus secures a much larger audience than he could do by delivering a course of lectures. Why be hustled at New-Haven, and treated with scorn and neglect by furious servant-girls? Why did Mr. FROUDE bring upon his head the awful, though pious, curses of Father BURKE, and draw from that terrific monk the solemn promise that when he is dying—may glory be his bed!—he will rise from his death-bed and scatter the foes of Ireland? Life is short, and it is not worth while to make it more full of sorrows than nature and fate have ordained.

Retrenchment versus Reform.

There is a small clique of professed reformers who are taking great pains just now to show how very little service they are able or willing to give to the cause of real reform. Several of the "independent" journals of the country are controlled by members of this clique. The temper in which they treat any practical attempt to abolish evils, is very much that of a pedantic gamekeeper, cudgeling poachers off his preserve, and accompanying his cudgeling with a display of smart quotations. These gentlemen not only seem to believe that they are the sole rightful owners in fee simple of all reform measures, but they make their belief manifest with no apparent misgivings that they are either unjust or ridiculous. Here, for instance, is the once respectable and even influential Springfield *Republican*, (whose forgiving editor traveled all the way to Cincinnati to enjoy the privilege of being sheated in company with DUDLEY FIELD,) raking its exchanges for material with which to discredit the President in his effort to reform the civil service. Gen. GRANT has committed the mortal offense of obtaining seventy-five thousand majority in Massachusetts, and, therefore, the *Republican* feels justified in misrepresenting him. It says that there are "semi-official outgivings at Washington" that "Gen. GRANT thinks the competitive examinations for office-seekers are a humbug, and that they should be abolished." It professes to be in ignorance of what the President's standard of efficiency for office-holders is, and as to who shall determine its possession, and it hints that all the President can do is to "arrogate all the offices to himself exclusively," until the country is "ruled by a President Potentate." Then, with an assumption of desperate devotion to reform in any shape, it declares that this is better than to be "ruled by a Congressional oligarchy."

We need not say that this is all based on the most reckless perversion of facts. The newspaper gossip referred to is neither "semi-official," nor demi-semi-official, nor official at all, and could not be. The President's views on competitive examinations have gay [illegible] to that point, but he must [illegible] it to be a fact that the [illegible] very different to the two mentioned. It is quite possible that the Government in England can do the telegraphing for the country quite as well and more cheaply than private corporations. But the English civil service is far better than ours, and English telegraphing is far less expensive than ours. The greater portion of the expenditures of our telegraph companies is for labor, and labor is very much higher here than in England. Female telegraphists in London, for instance, receive fourteen shillings sterling per week, or fifteen dollars a month, in gold. The Western Union Telegraph Company pays the women employed by it in this City an average of fifty dollars per month. A similar, though not so great a difference exists in other departments of labor. Now, Mr. CRESWELL could not hope to get more work for less pay than the telegraph companies, and consequently he cannot present the rates in England as any fair criterion of what could be attained by the Government here.

But it is needless to go into details on this subject. It may be that Mr. CRESWELL is misrepresented, and does not intend any premature renewal of his scheme. We trust he does not. It would be a challenge to criticism on him and on his administration of the Department which, to speak plainly, he cannot afford.

Our Children's Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the TIMES Excursion and Relief Fund for Children, consisting of EDWARD KING, Esq., President of the New-York Stock Exchange; CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., merchant, and GEORGE JONES, Esq., of the TIMES, met yesterday and completed their audit of the books kept by the Treasurer of the Fund and the Superintendents of the Relief Districts. It being necessary to have a legally-organized Board of Trustees, in order that the balance on hand might be kept in trust for another season, such organization was effected by the election of Mr. GEORGE JONES as President, Mr. EDWARD KING as Treasurer, and Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL as Secretary.

After a careful examination of all the bills, the Trustees expressed their satisfaction and approval by the following minute, which was ordered to be inserted in the ledger:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1872.

We, the undersigned, have looked over the books of the TIMES Excursion Fund, and the Fund for the relief of sick and destitute children, and find them admirably kept, showing the immense work accomplished, with every detail of expenditure, and from the internal evidence thus presented, we are satisfied that every dollar received from the public has been honestly and efficiently applied.

GEORGE JONES, President.
EDWARD KING, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

The trustees then considered the question as to the best method of employing the money transferred to their hands. After some debate, it was decided that, the Fund having been raised for a specific purpose, namely, the procuring of healthful enjoyment for poor children, and the relief of sick ones, during the Summer months, the balance should be kept intact as a permanent Fund. The treasurer was, therefore, instructed to keep said balance in the hands of the New-York Trust Company, at interest, until the time arrived for renewing the operations of the Fund. This course was taken in the belief that it would meet the wishes of the contributors to the Fund, and at the same time insure the continuance of a much-needed work from year to year in the hot and sultry months of Summer.

As a matter of interest, we append a statement of the Fund as it stands at present:

Amount of Fund	$19,406 93
Drawn and expended by Treasurer	16,918 00
Balance with Trust Company	$2,488 93
Excursion expenses	10,714 17
Relief expenses	5,204 15
Total	$18,918 00
Balance unexpended	2,488 93
Grand total	$19,406 93

Since our last report we have received the following additional contributions, which have been added to the general Fund:

B.	$5 00
Ida J. S.	1 00
Total	$6 00
Previously acknowledged	$19,400 93
Grand total	$19,406 93

The "Golden Rule" with a New Interpretation.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5, Mr. GREELEY was defeated for the Presidency, and on Thursday, Nov. 7, he publicly resumed the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he said he had "relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago." If Mr. GREELEY had been content to retire from the field of political controversy, if he had not thus hastily resumed a position where it was inevitable that he must invite comment, he would have had no occasion to plead for forbearance. There was no disposition to treat him harshly. His unparalleled political misfortunes, and his domestic afflictions, had created a sympathy for him that nothing but his own subsequent indiscretion could repel. The public judgment concerning his political conduct, which was so emphatically expressed at the polls, could not have been changed in any event, but it would not have sought further expression. There was a general desire that the evil he had lately wrought should be permitted to fade out of the public recollection, and that only the good he had done in former years should be remembered.

We regret that Mr. GREELEY has forgotten a primal principle of moral conduct, and while asking to be forgiven his trespasses, is slow to forgive those who, in his view, trespass against him. Time and again, since he made himself responsible for its utterances, the *Tribune* has contained attacks upon the President and the Republican Party, which he could not expect to pass unnoticed unless charity (for his misfortunes should silence criticism. Yesterday the *Tribune* "deplored" the pardon of Postmaster HODGE as "not an act calculated to [illegible] Government. We [illegible] to that point, but he must [illegible] it to be a fact that the [illegible] very different to the two mentioned. It is quite possible that the Government in England can do the telegraphing for the country quite as well and more cheaply than private corporations. But the English civil service is far better than ours, and English telegraphing is far less expensive than ours. The greater portion of the expenditures of our telegraph companies is for labor, and labor is very much higher here than in England. Female telegraphists in London, for instance, receive fourteen shillings sterling per week, or fifteen dollars a month, in gold. The Western Union Telegraph Company pays the women employed by it in this City an average of fifty dollars per month. A similar, though not so great a difference exists in other departments of labor. Now, Mr. CRESWELL could not hope to get more work for less pay than the telegraph companies, and consequently he cannot present the rates in England as any fair criterion of what could be attained by the Government here.

But it is needless to go into details on this subject. It may be that Mr. CRESWELL is misrepresented, and does not intend any premature renewal of his scheme. We trust he does not. It would be a challenge to criticism on him and on his administration of the Department which, to speak plainly, he cannot afford.

Mr. Creswell's Hobby.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General, is about to renew his recommendation of Postal Telegraphy. That is, he is about to ask Congress to set up the Post-office in the business of telegraphing. When this scheme was proposed last year, we promptly and earnestly opposed it, as did nearly all the leading papers of the country. The matter went to Congress, but nothing came of it, and it was made as clear as it well could be, that the country had not the slightest confidence in the proposition of Mr. CRESWELL. Why he should renew it now, we are at a loss to say. Certainly the objections already brought have not been met, and are not likely to be.

The chief objection is that the Post-office does not do its own work well enough to justify laying a much more difficult one on its shoulders. It is perfectly plain that the people, who use the Post-office do not demand nearly as much from it as people who employ the telegraph companies demand from them, and the people do not get from the Post-office nearly all they demand. Most people would like regularity, rapidity, and frequency in the transmission of mails, at least in proportion to the needs of the population. They do not get them. Letters are not only outrageously delayed, and that very often, but, what is the worst feature of the case, the delay is never explained, and seems inexplicable. It is very nearly an act of despair to mail a letter in this City for Brooklyn, intending it to reach its destination within forty-eight hours, and all officials seem to regard the cause of this fact as one of those things which "no fellow can find out."

We may be told that this is a minor matter, and that the Department manages very well in the main. This may be true, but it is in precisely these minor matters that absolute trustworthiness would be required in telegraphing. The Post-office mules do the general work tolerably well, but in managing the required details which go to make the transaction of telegraphing safe for the one side and profitable for the other, the Post-office, in its present condition, would be as helpless as a child. It need not be concluded that postal telegraphy will never be feasible in our country. It very well may be, but it will only be when the Department has shown capacity for doing its own comparatively simple work with accuracy and dispatch.

Doubtless Mr. CRESWELL may be going to show us that the system of post-office telegraphy [illegible]

[illegible] Hodge was a popular belief that the [illegible] of mildness was to prevent the [illegible] Republicans [illegible] upon this principle that President Grant, when [illegible]

[illegible] Hodge has been condemned by the law, has suffered severe punishment, and that TWEED and his partners in guilt are as yet unscathed. It does not become the apologist for these men to speak harshly of the remission of a portion of the penalty meted out to a lesser offender.

There is no duty more unpleasant than to deny to Mr. GREELEY the charity which is asked by his friends because of his afflictions, and there is none which is more imperative. When he abandons the control of the *Tribune*, that journal can be dealt with independently of him, but so long as he chooses to make himself responsible for its conduct, there can be no just complaint if others do by him as he does unto others. Certainly it cannot be expected that the *Tribune* shall be permitted to go unchecked in its attacks upon Republican representatives and measures, because its editor has met with a political defeat almost without parallel in history. Justice to the great cause we have at heart will not permit us to act upon a theory so absurd in itself, and which would be so mischievous in its result. No public man ever before put in such a plea in bar of public judgment as has been made for Mr. GREELEY. He is to be held sacred from criticism, while his paper goes on attacking the reputations and destroying the characters of other men. If Mr. GREELEY would find mercy, let him show mercy to others. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the golden rule was never intended to have a one-sided application.

MINOR TOPICS.

During the past week, a bit of romance has occurred in the Children's Aid Society, which hardly seems to belong to this matter-of-fact era. A number of years since, the reports of the Society gave an account of a sad event in Brooklyn. A woman had been murdered by her drunken husband, and a kind lady of that city discovered three wretched little children weeping over the corpse—two boys and a girl. They were utterly friendless, after the arrest and imprisonment of the father. The two boys were brought to the Newsboys' Lodging-house in New-York, and the girl temporarily sheltered. At length the Society sent the two lads to homes in the West, and the girl was adopted by a gentleman of property, near the City. The latter never knew that her adopted father was not her own. The boys have now grown up and acquired property—one being a druggist and the other a farmer. They have been extremely anxious to communicate with their sister, and have been in correspondence with her guardian for some time. During the past week they revisited the City for the first time—very well-educated young men, in good circumstances. They visited the Girls' Lodging-house, the Newsboys', and other institutions of the Society. The adopted father of their sister consented that they should see her in his office, provided they did not disclose their relationship, as she was only fifteen, and he wished her to suppose herself his daughter, so that her affection might not be weakened for a few years longer. She is to inherit his property. They felt the propriety of this, and had their interview with her, last week, without discovering their relationship, and then returned, well satisfied, to the West.

There is an end of the Arizona diamond hoax at last. A party sent out from San Francisco to make a geological survey of the "diamond region" has returned and made its report. The chief of the expedition, Mr. CLARENCE KING, asserts that in the places where he found small diamonds and rubies, there was abundant evidence that the process known to California miners as "salting" had been performed. In other words, the gems had been brought and placed where Mr. KING found them. He unhesitatingly declares that no diamonds or rubies can be found in the neighborhood, except those that have been brought there "with intent to deceive," and that the whole story of the Arizona diamond field is the work of swindlers. We have never credited the preposterous reports which have appeared from time to time in reference to these Arizona gems, and those who have gone to search for them have done so in spite of our repeated warnings.

That the nitro-glycerine tragedy at Yonkers should cause intense excitement, and that everybody in the neighborhood should condemn the railroad contractor for leaving the compound "in a spot where any catastrophe could possibly occur," is entirely natural; but this general censure, nevertheless, seems to us unjust. It appears that the dangerous stuff was isolated, and instead with a fence on which were placards saying: "Let nothing tempt you to touch, or even go near, the contents of the inclosure; it is nitro-glycerine." In the face of this warning, four heedless young men were anxious to ascertain the effects of an explosion, and therefore threw stones at the cans in which the compound was stored, with the result of blowing two of them to atoms, and maiming the other two for life. The catastrophe is very lamentable, but it is impossible to imagine what precautions the contractor could have taken to prevent its occurrence against such reckless bravado as was displayed by its victims.

In former days there was a popular belief that the efficacy of medicine was in proportion to its nauseousness. It was evidently upon this principle that President Grant, when [illegible]

[illegible] most numerous responsibilities within his reach, is [illegible] A day or two since a correspondent of one of our daily papers [illegible] for [illegible] and fever, which he had frequently tried, and which was plainly made up in accordance with the Orthodox "theory of medicine." The patient was [illegible] of water, an ounce of water, after that had produced its effect, he was to follow it with a heavy dose of calomel. The next day the treatment was to be varied by substituting castor-oil for the calomel, and the patient was subsequently to take large quantities of quinine. This remarkable remedy, excellent as it may be, is not quite perfect. The castor-oil should be followed by a bar of soap and a quart of clean sand. The patient would then be so completely free from disease that no quinine would be necessary.

Little has been gained, we fear, for the safety of railway travelers by the fact that the conductor of the delayed train involved in the recent disaster near Wilmington, Del., has been found guilty by the Coroner's jury of culpable negligence, and that a warrant has been issued for his arrest. It is some encouragement, we doubt, that even this pretense of vigor has followed a tragedy by which two lives were lost, but we have had this much in so many previous cases, without anything more being done, that we are not sure we are now to have a conclusion that will make conductors more careful in the future. The guarantee against danger in railway traveling is, moreover, in the adoption and enforcement by the companies of rules which will make disasters of the ordinary kind impossible. Isolated cases of punishment for negligence will doubtless decrease the risk of accident, but only by a thorough reformation of our railroad equipment and management can we be reasonably certain that each journey we take will not be the last.

Some time since, the TIMES commented upon the brutal outrage perpetrated by a company of men at Huntington, Long Island, upon a young man named KELSEY. This unfortunate person was tarred and feathered by the yokels of the village, and since that time has disappeared. There is good reason to believe that he wandered into the woods, and there died from the effects of his brutal treatment. As yet, the authorities of the village have taken no steps whatever to arrest the practical jokers who were guilty of so cruel an offense. Several of the respectable residents of the place, having grown tired of waiting upon the dilatory Justices of the Peace, have finally formed an association for the purpose of bringing the culprits to punishment. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will succeed in this excellent purpose, and will redeem their village from the present disgrace which rests upon it.

The violent stage of the horse disease has passed away, but it is now asserted that other animals have been attacked by a similar disease. From the Adirondack region comes the report that the deer are dying, and that numbers of them have been found dead in the woods. The same epidemic seems to have attacked the few deer that still haunt the further extremity of Long Island, and yesterday it was asserted that the epidemic had appeared among the Long Island swine. Very probably these rumors may have little foundation, and, at all events, they are probably exaggerated. Still, it seems that there is something in the atmosphere which is injurious to the health of quadrupeds. There are as yet no signs of any epidemic among men, but common sense suggests that particular care should be taken to keep the streets of the City as clean as possible, and that every one should guard against the attacks of diphtheria and other throat diseases.

The Italian Government has announced its intention of putting an end to the practice of dueling, now prevalent in the peninsula, and has begun the work by imprisoning or exiling two or three participants in recent duels. Since the consolidation of Italy created an Italian army, the officers of the latter have decidedly surpassed the Frenchmen in the number and triviality of their duels. The fashion has spread among civilians also, and the bitterness of Italian political factions has given occasion to countless duels. While the Government may be able to restrain those in its immediate service from fighting without serious cause, it cannot break up the fashion of dueling until public sentiment declares against it. So long as it is considered cowardly to decline a challenge, duels will be fought, and only among a people whose moral courage is rated as least as high as physical courage, will public opinion sustain a man in declining to fight.

Authority having been given the Mayor to grant permits for the use of steam-dummies in place of horses on our street railroads, an imperative necessity has arisen to increase the working force of the Coroner's office. Experience will soon prove that the use of steam as a motor on our surface tracks will not secure any additional speed or comfort in City transit, and is intended only to increase the gains of the railroad corporations at the expense of the public safety. When this fact is established, as it will be speedily, we shall return to the old system, and the sole result of the experiment will be to delay the introduction of the means of quick transit, which can never be secured by surface roads.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Effort to Elect a United States Senator to Succeed Hon. John Pool.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 26.—The all-important business in both Houses today was the ballot for United States Senator. The presiding officers of both Houses, when the hour arrived, commanded order and decorum, and said no undue enthusiasm was to be exhibited when nominations were made or the result announced, and ordered the doors to be closed to strangers, and galleries if any appeared was given. Eighteen Democrats bolted from the caucus nomination last night when it was ascertained that ex-Gov. Vance would be nominated. The ballot commenced in both Houses at noon. Of the 120 votes, Vance, Democrat, received 73; Merrimon, Democrat, 16; Pool, Republican, 31; necessary to a choice, 61. Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow. Many rumors are afloat in regard to the probable result to-morrow, but none are reliable. The Republicans have been very active since the morning session, but their plans are unknown.

ALABAMA.

The Legislative Trouble—A Compromise Not Yet Effected.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26.—The branch of the Legislature of the Capitol did nothing special today. The other branch sent a communication to inform the Governor, Lewis, The Committee reported that they had waited on the Governor, and that he would communicate to-morrow. The Committee further stated that he (the Governor) gave reasons for his delay which it was best to communicate in confidence. Soon after, adjourned, the Speakership contest, and the body became a Republican caucus. The result of their deliberations on the proposition of the Governor's statement to them is not known. It is rumored, however, that a committee of ten was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Democratic side.

THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER.

An Collision Yesterday—[illegible]—Card from Mr. Vanderbilt.

The corner in "North-western" gave way yesterday, causing no general excitement by the shock. Its collapse occasioned little excitement. The amount which the "small clique" have realized from the transaction is variously stated at from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. Henry N. Smith has not settled, so far as is known. Daniel Drew, it is generally understood, has settled at prices ranging from 125 to 200—the greater part at the former figure.

The Necessity of Reform in Wall-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very glad to see in your paper of today such plain-spoken statements in regard to the present state of affairs in Wall-street.

The whole matter lies in a nutshell, and the scourge we all comprehend is at the bottom. It is not a question of finance, or commerce or political economy—it is simply a question of morality. By long habit we have got into the way of thinking that gambling, obtaining money under false pretenses, or defrauding the unwary in any way is perfectly justifiable so long as done in the sacred precincts of Wall-street.

We have only ourselves to blame for it that things have come to their present pass. We have gone on encouraging the spirit of "speculation," as we choose to call it, until not only Wall-street, but almost every department of trade, has become saturated with the evil, and its consequential damages of extravagance, immorality, and corruption of every sort. In a word, the tone of public morality has sunk so low that public opinion tolerates the commission of any crime against honesty, justice or truth that is not specially designated as a crime in the statute-book, and men even boast of their ability to do such things, and so the evil grows apace. What we would have considered dishonorable twenty years ago, we now consider shrewd; what we would then have called tricky, we now call clever; what we would then have thought mercenary, we now think mercantile; what we would then have denounced as a swindle, we now commend as a "bold operation." The consequence of all this is that multitudes are now striving to enrich themselves not by honest labor, or by the development of natural resources, but by getting hold of each others' money. Now it stands to reason that if all the members of a community are trying to "squeeze" each other, a great many will be squeezed; and in the long run, loss and ruin must ensue.

For all this there is but one remedy. We must all of us—as a community and as individuals—discountenance and frown down this entire system of speculation, cornering, squeezing, and similar styles of getting money without giving an equivalent for it. It is useless to pass laws to check the evil. There never was a law framed that a Wall-street sharper could not evade. Nothing can avail in this case but public opinion; and if public opinion, animated with honor and justice, will make a determined attack upon the whole system of financial brigandage, and decree that the same code of morals shall hold in Wall-street as elsewhere, it would not be many days before the entire fraternity of gamblers and thimble-riggers would slink into the back slums where they belong, and the sharp-featured, flashily-dressed men who now hang about the Stock Exchange would confine their operations to the race-course and the faro-bank.

New-York stands today disgraced in the eyes of the whole civilized world as the tolerator of such iniquity. Cannot public opinion, which has already dealt such telling blows upon Municipal corruption, also crush out this monstrous spirit of wickedness, which is fast undermining the foundations of public and private virtue? C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE ARREST OF JAY GOULD.

Statement in Relation Thereto from Horace F. Clark.

In compliance with an order granted by Judge Fancher, Messrs. Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell appeared, yesterday, before Mr. A. R. Macdonough, as referee, to make depositions, to be used in support of the application of counsel to vacate the order on which Jay Gould was recently arrested. Mr. Clark testified in substance as follows:

I own a considerable amount of active and speculative stocks, including a number of shares of Chicago and North-western common and Lake Shore. Shortly before the Boston fire there had been extensive dealings in the former stock, while Lake Shore fluctuated considerably. And this unsettled state of things continued up to the present time. In North-western there was an active speculation, involving a conflict of views and interests. It was asserted that the North-western Company intended issuing a large amount of common stock, by the issue of bonds immediately convertible into stock, as was done [illegible] by the Erie Company, under Drew, Gould, and Smith. The holders of North-west Common were opposed to this, while those who were "short" favored it. It was expected that the Boston fire would produce a panic in the stock market, but the activity in North-west Common, and the strength of holders, sustained the market and prevented the [illegible]. Those who held the stock and relied upon the panic anticipations were large sellers, and were not careful in all instances to own the stock on which they made speculative sales. Prior to the Boston fire there had been a great depression in the price of stocks, caused by the currency lock-up alleged to have come about at the procurement of Drew, Gould, and Smith. It is undoubted that Drew and Smith were short of North-western Common through their brokers, while Gould owned a large number of the shares. The former, therefore, were interested in depression, while it was to Gould's interest to sustain and demand the market price. Mr. Augustus Schell and myself owned some North-western, and were therefore opposed to depression, but, owning other stocks also, we were opposed to panics. On the afternoon of Nov. 21 it was rumored that a scheme had been devised to cause the arrest of Gould at a time and under circumstances calculated to produce a panic, and create a depression in the stock market. The names of Drew and Smith were connected by rumor with the scheme, and it was asserted that persons connected with the Erie Railway Company were also parties to it. About noon, on the 22d, I called on Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the Erie Railway Company, at the up-town office of the Company, and stated the case to him, informing him of the current rumors in respect to the action of the Company. I told him that it was openly stated and believed that Henry N. Smith had arranged with the Erie Railway Company to make certain statements implicating Gould, and, in return, be released from his common liability with Gould and Drew, in respect of these transactions. In reply, Mr. Watson informed me that he had not agreed to release either Smith or Drew, and in relation to the release of the Company to Gould, he stated that he was advised by counsel that it was invalid. I spoke of the rumor that disregarding Gould's release, it was part of a scheme to obtain an order for excessive bail, and so time the arrest as to ruin Gould financially, and result in general havoc in the stock market, and I suggested that it was not good policy to ruin the business interests of a man alleged to owe the Erie Company the sum of $10,000,000. Mr. Watson disclaimed any intention on his part to molest Gould unreasonably or unnecessarily, and added that he had given express instructions to make the arrest in the morning and not at night. Mr. Watson also disclaimed any knowledge of the stock-jobbing part of the affair, and I myself am convinced that he did so with truth.

After leaving Mr. Watson I went down-town, reaching my office at 3 P. M. I met Mr. Schell, who told me that he had learned that something was about to happen which would create a panic. On hearing that Gould was in custody we went together to the office where the arrest was made, and offered to give bail on the spot. I read over the original order of arrest, and noticed that the amount of bail ($1,000,000) was written over an erasure of the sum of nine millions and upward, the alterations being apparently in the handwriting of the Judge who signed the order. I also observed that on the paper on which the order was granted the existence of the release of the Erie Railway Company to Gould was not alleged.

The most important time of the day on Wall-street is between 2½ and 3 P. M., as during that period accounts must be margined to meet the fluctuations of the day; by margin, I mean a deposit in currency equal to the difference in price. I think, therefore, that the arrest was made at the most unreasonable time, so far as Gould's business interests were concerned, and had he been held in custody during the remainder of the day, he would have been financially ruined. Few, if any men in New-York, could procure $6,000,000 bail within an hour, and there are not many who could obtain sureties for a million within the period. Taking all these things into consideration, I am of the opinion that the whole affair was simply a scheme in the interests of those who were short of North-western stock, and desired to create a panic and a depression in price in order to meet their engagements without loss.

(Signed,) HORACE F. CLARK.

Mr. Schell's testimony will be taken today, and on Monday the motion to vacate the order of arrest will come up for a hearing in the Courts.

The Second-Avenue Railroad Extension—Investigation Yesterday—Interesting Railroad Facts.

The investigation as to the compensation to be paid the City by the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the branch line and extensions to be constructed, was continued yesterday.

E. J. W. Butler, President of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, was examined at great length, and testified that the extensions would not be of immediate profit to the Company in consequence of the great cost of construction and equipment, but in time they would be a source of gain; the proper basis on which to value the franchise is the increased gain to the Company; it is impossible to make a street railroad pay, with the fare at five cents, without crowding its cars; the Canal-street branch of the Sixth-avenue road does not pay; our franchise compels us to run cars upon it with fifteen minutes' headway; every bond of our Company has been paid for in cash; the gross earnings of the line for the year ending in September, 1872, is $780,000, and the net earnings probably $80,000, but I cannot answer positively just now; the value of the real estate of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company is $1,000,000; the pavement on Second-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, is disgraceful to the City, and vehicles can only be driven upon the car-tracks; the carriage-way has not been repaired in ten years; the railroads help to increase the population, and the increase of the population helps to add to the gains of the companies; the number of cars run by a railroad company cannot be indefinitely increased, though the limit to the number that can be crowded into a single car has never been reached; when the Second-avenue line was being constructed, a great deal of opposition was created and indignation meetings were held, but on its completion the value of property was much increased; owners of houses expatiated on the improved facilities afforded by the railroad, and added $100 to $200 a year to the annual rental; property is improved, and a general benefit is derived from the construction of the road.

To Judge Sweeney: If franchise be granted to rival companies to lay their tracks along each of the parallel avenues, it would detract from the value of the Second-avenue franchise in proportion to the number of passengers taken away from the latter. The Third-avenue Railroad loses money by running "dummy cars" above Yorkville.

William Richardson, President of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad, Brooklyn, testified that he had been connected with City railroads for eighteen years, and is now director of three; is acquainted with the line of the Second-avenue Railroad, and its proposed extensions; does not think that the additions will add to the net income of the Company; a dividend should not be declared before the cost of equipment, construction, maintenance, with seven per cent. added, should be guaranteed; the Astor-place branch will cost much more in proportion to its extent than the rest of the line; the Worth-street line is the only one of any value.

The further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

MORE ABOUT STREET-OPENINGS.

Mr. George H. Purser Resigns—The Hudson-Avenue and Other Openings.

Mr. George H. Purser, clerk in the "Bureau of Street-openings," has addressed a letter of resignation to the several Commissioners in the following Street-opening Commissions, to which he has hitherto acted as clerk:

Opening: Ninety-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River; Seventieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the East River; Seventy-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; One Hundred and Fortieth street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, same limits; One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, same limits; One Hundred and Fiftieth street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River; One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; Avenue A, from One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; Seventy-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River; One Hundred and Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; Eighty-first-street, from the Boulevard to the new road or Drive; Eighty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the New Road, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River; Eighty-eighth-street, from Avenue A to the New Road, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River; Eighty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-first-street, Ninety-third-street, Ninety-fifth-street, Ninety-second-street, Ninety-fourth-street, all same limits; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Boulevard; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Boulevard to Bloomingdale Road; improving King's Bridge Road, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to Harlem River; opening Lexington-avenue, from One Hundred and Second-street to Harlem River; Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Boulevard.

The following is the letter:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: On reflection I have decided to resign the position of clerk in the above proceeding. While pronouncing the charges made against my personal character as wholly untrue or grossly exaggerated, I cannot dispute the fact that public suspicion is attached to appointments associated with the Tammany Ring, an organization which, however, I have consistently opposed since 1869. Distrust between the public and its agents—whether well or ill founded—must seriously embarrass and impair relations which should exist in all the departments of the Municipal Government. Under this conviction I surrender my appointment and all claims for compensation for services rendered.

Yours truly, GEO. H. PURSER.

Today the three Commissioners for the opening of Madison-avenue, Grain Nathan, Justice Fowler, and C. K. Price, go over the ground proposed to be taken for the extension, and will subsequently hear objections from the property-owners assessed for the improvement. An examination of the list of awards for the lots taken, and comparison with the conveyances of some of these lots made since or about the time the Commission was appointed, reveals some interesting facts. Mr. William T. Ryerson, of Harlem, bought, in September, 1870, four lots, for which he paid $24,000. These lots were found to lie directly on the line of the extension, and Mr. Ryerson's name appears on the list of awards for $67,000. Many other instances of remarkable foresight on the part of several gentlemen, residents of Harlem, are also to be found by examination of the records.

There are also a number of other street-opening schemes, some of them closed and others still pending.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at Yonkers—Coroner's Inquest on the Remains.

The shocking accident which occurred within the city limits of Yonkers on Monday last, still excites considerable attention in the neighborhood. Yesterday an inquest was held on the remains of the two victims of the explosion, George Hill and Michael Callagee. Neither the head nor the lower portion of Hill's legs could be found, although the police authorities and a number of private citizens made a most rigid and extended search for them.

William Terry, who was the least injured of the party, having shielded himself behind a tree as much as possible from the effects of the explosion, testified before the Coroner's jury that while he and his companions were on the line of the New-York and Boston Railroad, they discovered one or more cans of some material, which they examined to see what it was composed of, and George Hill threw a stone on one can, which, with the others, exploded, and killed George Hill and Michael Callagee immediately. At the time the stone was about being thrown, he (Terry) told his companions that the material was dangerous, and should not be touched.

Donnelly attempted to run out of harm's way, when he observed that Hill was about to hurl a stone at cans of nitro-glycerine and heard Terry warn him of the danger, but he suffered terribly from the effects of the explosion—gravel, earth, and splinters of wood were driven into every part of his body. It is believed, however, by Dr. Balch, hospital surgeon, that both Terry and Donnelly will recover.

The jury, in rendering their verdict that Hill and Callagee came to their deaths by the explosion, censured the contractor in charge of the work on the New-York and Boston Railroad for leaving the nitro-glycerine exposed to the traveling public.

The Late Outrage in Harlem—Action by the Citizens.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward was held on Monday evening, 25th inst., at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, for the purpose of consulting as to what steps should be taken with regard to the murderous assault on Mr. Henry Bull last Thursday night. Col. Geo. P. Webster acted as President; Wm. H. Colwell and others as Vice-Presidents; Thomas Landon, Secretary. The house was well filled with an audience composed of the prominent citizens of Harlem. Resolutions were passed condemning the outrage, and a committee of five was appointed to raise $1,000 as a reward for the conviction of the ruffian. The authorities were also recommended to erect a fence around the square opposite Sylvan-place. Mr. Webster, Capt. Hart, and Lawson N. Fuller addressed the audience. The Committee appointed were James M. Boyd, Thomas Hasson, Charles MacGregor, Dr. Demarest, and E. G. Selchow. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. William H. Bull, an orderly, law-abiding citizen, has been stricken down in the public streets by a cruel and murderous blow; and

Whereas, We, the citizens and residents of the Twelfth Ward, feel it to be our duty to denounce and condemn the act, therefore be it

Resolved, That the act is one calculated to excite the anxiety of all good citizens, and to stimulate to renewed vigilance every friend of law and order, and every man who desires safety for himself and protection for his neighbor.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, hereby pledge ourselves to stand by the authorities and do all in our power to further the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the appointment of a committee of five is recommended, with power to raise money to be offered as a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the would-be assassin, and that the sum of $1,000 be suggested by the committee.

Resolved, That the open square lying between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, Third-avenue, and Sylvan-place, in its present condition is a nuisance, and a lurking-place for dangerous characters, and the City authorities are requested to inclose the same forthwith.

Suit Against the President of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.

Wm. W. Watson, of the firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., chairmakers, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against A. W. Dimock, President of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, and Helen W. Dimock, claiming judgment for $65,078 61. The cause of action is set forth as follows, in the affidavit: On May 1, 1871, the defendants executed and delivered to James H. Ingersoll a bond, under seal, in the sum of $160,000, secured by mortgage upon real estate in Elizabeth, N. J., to secure the payment of the sum of $80,000, six months after the date thereof, and the bond being conditioned for the payment of the sum of $80,000, as provided in the mortgage. On the 18th of September, 1871, Ingersoll assigned the bond and mortgage to the plaintiff. The defendants did not fulfill the condition of the bond, but the sum secured by the bond and mortgage has become due, and has not been paid.

The mortgage has been foreclosed in an action to which the defendants were parties, and the real estate upon which it was a lien was, on Nov. 21, 1872, sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery in New-Jersey, and the proceeds have been applied toward payment of the mortgage debt. After so applying the proceeds there is a deficiency remaining upon the mortgage debt of $65,078 61.

An attachment has been issued against the property of the defendants, consisting of Atlantic Mail stock and real estate in the City. It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Dimock had been arrested, but on investigation the report was found incorrect.

THE ANDRE MURDER TRIAL.

A Verdict of Manslaughter in the Third Degree.

The trial of Emil Andre for the murder of his wife, Leonie P. Andre, on the 13th of June last, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford. Mr. Dospassos asked the Judge to charge the importance of the evidence of the prisoner's insanity and irresponsibility at the time of the commission of the crime. He also presented the instruments of separation between André and his wife.

In charging the jury, Judge Bedford said that before they could acquit the prisoner, they must be thoroughly convinced of his inability to distinguish between right and wrong, and that if not laboring under a delusion he was responsible. If the prisoner was sane, and the killing was done in the heat of passion, and without preconceived intent to kill, they must bring in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. If they found the prisoner sane and responsible, and that he had a premeditated design to kill, they must promptly declare him guilty of the murder of his wife.

On request of Mr. Dospassos, the Judge reminded the jury that they were to receive the evidence of the prisoner's good character and his good treatment of his wife.

At noon the jury retired, but returned at 1½ and asked for a repetition of the definitions of manslaughter in the first and third degrees. The Judge read the language of the statute twice over to the jurors, and in compliance with the request of prisoner's counsel, instructed them that if their verdict was to be manslaughter in either degree, if there was any doubt they must give the prisoner the benefit of it, and make their verdict for the lesser offense.

The jury then retired for the second time, and after waiting until nearly 5 o'clock the Judge withdrew, with instructions that he should be summoned in the event of a verdict being agreed upon or further instructions being needed.

At 9½ o'clock, Judge Bedford took his seat again on the bench, and the jury entering the Court, were asked by the Clerk if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman answered that they had agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and each member having subscribed to it, they were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs, from which he had been brought, to await sentence.

The Last Meeting of the Board of County Canvassers—Final Declaration of the Vote.

The Board of County Canvassers held its final meeting last evening. Several corrections in the previous returns were made, and the official declarations were read by the Secretary, and the figures were declared official.

The Board then provided for the payment of its employes and clerks, and votes of thanks were given to various employes.

The following papers were selected for printing the official canvass, they having the largest circulation: *Times, News, Sun, Herald,* and *Staats Zeitung.*

Supervisor Martin objected to the *Sun,* and Supervisor Radde to the *Staats Zeitung.* It had said he had only 22 votes. If they had 80,000 circulation they had told 50,000 lies. He would vote no.

The question was then put as to what should be published. Mr. Plunkitt wished that the vote should be published by districts, so that it might be a record, but it was decided that only the official statement, with such omissions as the County Clerk should choose to make, with a view to compliance with the economic purposes of the law, should be advertised.

The Board declared the following persons elected: Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor; Benjamin K. Phelps, District-Attorney; Josiah Sutherland, City Judge; Adolph Kessler, Coroner, and Hooper C. Van Vorst, Justice of the Superior Court.

The Board then adjourned *sine die.*

Personal.

Viscount Parker, of England; J. A. Froude, of London, and Chas. Sumner, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Jas. P. Newcomb, of Texas; Hon. G. B. Roberts, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Hon. G. Perry, of Cobourg, N. Y.; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. H. Upson, of Akron, Ohio; Hon. W. R. Waite, of Toledo; Senator W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, and Gen. Thos. Mathis, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. J. McAlpine, of Pittsfield, and Gen. R. H. Stevenson, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House. Senator W. M. Gwin, of California; Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; Col. McComb, of Delaware; Col. J. A. Bridgeman, of Indiana, and Dr. Spencer, of the steam-ship Baltic, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Major Russell, of the British Army, is at the Gilsey House. Hon. L. P. Poland, M. C., of Vermont; Judge S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. O. V. Dayton, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. D. S. Lamson, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Capt. S. B. Stone, of Stonington, and George D. Reed, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the New York Hotel.

Father Burke on the Future of Ireland.

A very large audience greeted Father Burke at the Academy of Music last evening on the occasion of his lecture on "The Future of Ireland," with a further reply to Mr. Froude. At the outset, Father Burke apologized in the name of his Irish fellow-countrymen for the discourtesy recently shown to Mr. Froude in Boston, and then spoke at length of the Irish movement of 1782, and the rebellion of 1798. If, he said, England was so willing to redress every Irish grievance, as the learned historian had asserted, in the name of God why did she hold out until, in 1780, she was obliged, at the cannon's mouth, to yield the commercial independence of Ireland? As to Catholic emancipation, England granted that as a bad tooth was given up to the dentist, and it was Daniel O'Connell who thrust the forceps into the bigot's mouth. The British Empire, Father Burke thought, was fast crumbling to decay; and when the day of Macaulay's New Zealander arrived, Ireland would be mistress of her own destiny, if she proved true to her traditions. In fact, was there not every reason to suppose that, in the near future, she would stretch her arm across the Atlantic to this mighty people, and be received by them into the great confederation of States? A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer at the close.

The Jersey City Police Trouble.

The difficulty between the new and old Jersey City Police Commissioners was not settled on Monday. Messrs. Parker and Dixon appeared before the Supreme Court for the old Commissioners, and Messrs. Ransom and Abbett for the new. On the motion for a mandamus Chief-Justice Beasley said for the Court that nothing appeared in Mr. Ransom's plea to show that the old Commissioners had committed any crime against their office. Mr. Ransom then desired to amend his plea by adding the official records. He was then instructed to amend the plea, and present it in its new form before noon of yesterday, and the Court would then take into consideration its admissibility. An adjournment was then had until last evening, when the argument was resumed. At a late hour no result had been reached.

Pursuit of a Thief—He Jumps Into the River and is Drowned.

At 7½ o'clock last evening, a colored man about twenty years of age, whose name and residence are unknown, stole a coat from the store of E. Morris, No. 519 Canal-street. He was detected in the act, and ran off down Watts-street, pursued by Patrolman Scanlon, of the Fifth Precinct. The fugitive crossed West-street to the river front, and deliberately jumped overboard. The negro sank, and, as he did not rise to the surface, it is supposed that he was drowned.

Amusements—Notes and Announcements.

"La Favorita" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Mme. Lucca personating *Leonora*.... Niblo's will be opened to the public this evening.... The third rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society for the first concert of the ensuing Saturday evening will take place at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, today, at 3 o'clock. Miss Kellogg and Miss Anna Mehlig are the soloists, and the leading orchestral work is Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

The Meteoric Shower on Sunday Night.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 26.

Sunday evening, between 7½ and 12½ o'clock, were counted about 250 shooting stars, of which over three-fourths radiated from Gamma Andromedæ. These meteoric bodies evidently form a part of what was formerly called Biela's comet. In 1846 that body was seen to divide into two comets, which, at their next return in 1852, were a million and a quarter of miles apart. Since that time neither portion of the comet has been seen, though their third passage at the node should have taken place about six weeks ago. Astronomers have been suspecting that it had entirely gone to pieces, and that it would not again be seen. Sunday evening were seen, as above stated, about 250 fragments of the comet. A larger number of observers would probably have been able to count 700 or 800 in the time named. The process of breaking up has evidently been going on a long time. Mr. Herrick saw in 1838, Dec. 6, quite a number of the fragments, though he did not then know that they had any connection with that or any comet.

THE HUNGRY SEA.

Another Chapter of Disasters by Recent Storms.

Ten Days' Struggle to Keep a Steamer Afloat.

The Sinking Vessel Abandoned by an Exhausted Crew—Fearful Destruction Reported in England—A Ship and all Hands Lost—Several Crews Rescued.

ABANDONED.

Report of the Captain of the Steam-ship Carolina—Ten Days of Constant Battling with the Sea.

The following is the report of the Captain of the steam-ship Carolina, (British,) from Baltimore Oct. 26, for Queenstown, abandoned Nov. 14, in lat. 44 N., lon. 38 20 W.:

Monday, Nov. 4—Terrific westerly gales and squalls prevailed, with thunder and lightning, and a very heavy sea running, the ship scudding before it under all steam. At 6 A. M. there were tremendous gales and sea, the vessel shipping heavy seas on deck, breaking the engineers' and mates' houses up, washing all the inside out, breaking in the front of the galley, and washing all the berths down on the starboard side of bridge and filling stoke-hole. The carpenters and all hands engaged in securing the stoke-hole and other places in the best way they could, with boards and canvas. At noon the wind veered suddenly to the northward, blowing a hurricane, with a tremendous sea running. The ship came to against her port helm and filled the fore deck with water, and under the bridge, the water running down upon the boilers. At 2 P. M. the Chief Engineer reported to the Captain that the starboard fires were slaked out, and that he could only steam with one boiler. At 3 P. M., the water gaining on the stoke-hole, slaked out the port fires and stopped the engine. We soon got the donkey fire lighted, though with great difficulty, the place being constantly flooded with water. At 8 P. M. steam was up in the donkey steam-boiler, and we tried to start the pump, but being so immersed in the water it would not pump, the steam condensing with the cold water. All hands were now employed bailing with buckets, and still the water gained. At 11 P. M. we commenced to throw the cargo overboard as a means to keep the ship afloat. At midnight there was ten feet of water in the engine-room.

Tuesday, Nov. 5—All hands were employed in throwing cargo overboard. The weather moderating, we found the water was not gaining on us.

5 P. M.—We commenced bailing out of the stoke-hole and pumping with the hand-pumps, half of the hands being below in watches during the night.

Wednesday, Nov. 6—Fine, moderate weather; all hands pumping and bailing with buckets out of stoke-hole. Lifted the valves in the fore and aft holds and gained on the water in the engine-room two feet. Half of the hands were pumping and bailing all night. Two or three of them got the boats ready in case we should have to leave the ship.

Thursday, Nov. 7—Fine, moderate weather. We gained on the water this day six feet. Got the donkey fire on and got the donkey-pump to work, with all hands pumping and bailing, and reduced the water to three feet in the stoke-hole by midnight. The ship had a strong list to starboard. The depth of water in holds was two feet in the after-hold, four and a half in the fore hold, and three feet in the engine-room.

Friday, Nov. 8—Fresh southerly winds, with threatening weather. We got the port fires lighted, to try to get up steam. At 6 A. M. we succeeded, and 1½ A. M. got the engines going, and headed the ship north north-east, for St. Johns, N. F. At noon there were strong gales, with a heavy sea, and we were shipping heavy seas on deck, and keeping all hands bailing and pumping. The latter part of the day strong gales and heavy sea continued, and all hands were kept pumping and bailing, without lowering the water any in the stoke-hole. All the engine pumps were choked with coals and ashes.

Saturday, Nov. 9—Strong south-west gales, with a heavy sea. All hands were still pumping and bailing, and engines were still going, with one boiler, the firemen firing up in water up to waist. At noon the weather was more moderate, with a falling sea. We got one of the bilge pumps to work, and all hands were busy bailing and pumping. At midnight we had lowered the water so that we could light two of the starboard fires.

Sunday, Nov. 10—Moderate gale, with a strong sea running. All hands bailing and pumping. At 5 A. M. we got steam into the starboard boiler and divided the hands into three watches, two hours below and four hours on deck. The ship was steaming with both boilers this day, during the latter part of which we had moderate weather. There was three feet of water in the engine-room.

Monday, Nov. 11—Moderate weather, with a strong sea. The ship began to make water, and in two hours had made eighteen inches, slacking out all fires and stopping the engines. All hands again commenced bailing out of stoke-hole and engine-room. At noon we had gained on the water. At 2 P. M. got the port fires lighted again, and 4 P. M. started the engines, but the motion made the ship make more water, which at 7 P. M. slacked out the fires again, and all hands took to pumping and bailing. The donkey would not work. At 8 P. M. we tried to uncouple the shaft from the engine, to make the ship steam, but failed, not having sufficient tools, and not being able to get into the tunnel to uncouple it on account of the foul air; we made an attempt to, but the men nearly smothered. At midnight we had moderate weather.

Tuesday, Nov. 12—Strong winds with a strong sea. All hands were pumping and bailing, but we found the water had gained three feet in the engine-room during the night, in the after-hold, and three feet in fore-hold. At daylight we commenced with all hands to throw cargo overboard to lighten the ship, and got two beef casks slung and commenced bailing with them, heaving them up by steam. In this way we could only just keep the water at the same depth. At 6 P. M. half the crew were bailing with casks.

Wednesday, Nov. 13—Strong southerly winds, with a strong sea. At daylight we found the water had gained eighteen inches in the engine-room during the night. In the after-hold there was five feet, in the fore-hold four feet, and the cross bunker-hold was full up to the beams. All hands were kept bailing with casks and throwing cargo overboard. At 4 P. M. all hands came aft, and wanted to know what I was going to do, as they were fairly worn out and could not work any longer, having been ten days at hard work, and asked if I would not let them take to the boats. I told them a half-sunken ship was better than an open boat to starve to death in, as by a little exertion we could keep the ship from sinking until some one came to our relief. They would only resume work again on condition that I should let them leave in the first vessel that came in sight that would take them off the ship.

Thursday, Nov. 14—Strong southerly winds, and heavy sea, with rain. Half of the hands were kept discharging cargo, and bailing in the night. At daylight, we found the ship had gained eighteen inches more during the night, and had a depth of water in the engine-room of nine feet; in the after-hold, five feet, and fore-hold, four and a half feet. All hands commenced throwing cargo overboard, and by bailing with the casks we found we could only just keep the ship from sinking. At 2 P. M., a vessel hove in sight, the crew knocked off work, and wanted to leave the ship. We hoisted signals of distress, and the vessel bore down to us. She was the Norwegian bark Magnus Lagaboter, Capt. Berah, from Gloucester, for New-York. I asked him to take my crew on board, which he kindly did, asking us to bring some provisions along with us. We launched the quarter and life-boats, put in all the crew and provisions, and sent them on board.

Before leaving the ship I looked down the engine-room, and found the water had risen eighteen inches since stopping. I found the stern-post had started, and a great deal of water was coming in there. I can only say that, for the safety of life under my charge, it was best to leave, when there was a chance, as it was uncertain whether the ship would last from one day to another. The water rolling about in the bunker-hold was starting her sides out, and making her make more water. The depth of water in the engine-room, when I left, was nine feet; in the after-hold, five feet; fore-hold, four and a half feet, and in the cross bunker-hold the water was up to the beams.

THE RECENT GALES.

Numerous Disasters Reported in England, and Many Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Vessels arriving from sea report that the gale continues, but not with the severity of Saturday last. Several of the English seaport towns have been considerably damaged by the violence of the storm.

Reports of marine disasters are constantly coming to hand. The ship Loch Leven Flower, from Bordeaux, Russia, for Falmouth, was lost at sea, with all on board.

The ships Electric, Capt. Peyn, from New-York Oct. 24, for Hamburg, and Chanco, from Pensacola, for Sunderland, have also been lost at sea. Their Captains and crews were rescued by the bark Holmestrand, from New-York, for Queenstown, and landed at the latter port.

The ship Royal Adelaide, which sailed from this city recently for Sydney, N. S. W., was totally wrecked off Portland, and several passengers were drowned.

Eight Lives Lost from a Lake Propeller Ashore Near Collingwood, Ontario.

THORNBURY, Ontario, Nov. 26.—The propeller Mary Ward is still aground between Thornbury and Collingwood. Eight men were lost in endeavoring to get ashore in a small boat. Mr. Stephens, of Owen Sound, is reported among the drowned. Three fishing-boats left here last night and took off nine passengers safely—all remaining on board.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1872—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen in the North-west, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, with north-westerly winds; clearing and very cold weather on the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley southerly to westerly winds and clear weather prevail; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States light northerly to westerly winds, clearing, and clear weather; in New-England and the Middle States northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather, but occasional light snow and rains yet continue in the former.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Arkansas, Tennessee, and the Alleghanies, clear cold weather, with north-westerly winds and high barometer; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-westerly winds and generally clear weather; in New-England and the Middle States increasing pressure, and north-westerly winds, with clearing and clear weather. Warning signals remain at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

SWEETSER.

The Times' Exposure of His Wrong-Doing—His Antecedents.

From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 25.

The NEW-YORK TIMES appears to have taken on itself the duty of bringing to light all the iniquities that occur in the management of corporate bodies, no matter how closely the interested parties may seek to cover them up. It has been wonderfully successful in exposing the Municipal corruption of the Metropolis, and in driving the perpetrators from power; and now the TIMES is seeking to win new glories by showing up rascality in the high places of railway companies. For some time it has been prodding the new Erie management with a very sharp stick. But its latest success has been won in forcing the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to make public the story of their General Superintendent's defalcation, rumors of which had leaked out, but which the directors seemed to be inclined to smother. In another column we reproduce from the TIMES of Saturday an official account of the Sweetser defalcation, which would probably never have seen the light in this shape but for the persistent efforts of that paper. The TIMES had previously published such versions of the affair as it had been able to gather from unofficial sources, giving at the same time an account of its fruitless attempts to ascertain the facts at head-quarters. The officers of the company were thus constrained to let the truth appear.

The Mr. Sweetser in question was formerly a resident of this city, where he has many friends still. He was a conductor on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad for several years, when R. N. Brown was the Superintendent. This was ten or twelve years ago. He resigned that place to accept a division superintendency on the Erie Railway. He was soon afterward appointed General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, on the opening of that line, and was held in great confidence by Mr. James McHenry and the English party that then controlled its affairs. While holding this position Mr. Sweetser was supposed to have accumulated considerable wealth. He might very well have done so legitimately, as this was at the time when the Pennsylvania oil region was first developed. The Atlantic and Great Western Road was contiguous to the territory, and largely interested in the oil traffic, and of course Mr. Sweetser's position gave him commanding opportunities to become interested in profitable tracts of oil and coal lands.

He left the service of the Atlantic and Great Western Company when the McHenry party lost the control of it. When they recently regained the control, one of their first acts was to reinstate Mr. Sweetser in his old position, which, it seems, he immediately undertook to turn to the most profitable account. It is possible that he can give some explanation that may present the case in a better light than it now stands by the official account which we copy from the *Times.* We certainly hope so, and should be glad to give him the benefit of such a statement. It would be read with pleasure by his old friends in Buffalo.

Prize-Fighting in the East—A Buffalo and a Tiger in Combat.

A correspondent of the London *Standard,* writing from Hong Kong, on Oct. 12, describes one of the entertainments supplied by the Maharajah of Singapore to the Grand Duke Alexis, in honor of the visit of the latter to the island. He says: "After luncheon the party proceeded to witness a fight between a buffalo and a tiger. Those who had never seen a combat of this kind would have been inclined to bet freely on the latter; but the natives said that the chances were in favor of the buffalo, and, indeed, that the tiger was never known to win. The arena in which the animals were to fight was of an oval form, some fifty feet long by about twenty wide, in an inclosure of bamboo poles, fifteen feet high, firmly driven into the ground and strongly fastened together. Similar poles, laid across the top, formed the roof. The whole structure had the appearance of a gigantic cage. A platform, built outside, enabled the more distinguished visitors to have a good view of the interior from a safe distance through the spaces between the poles, while the general public crowded round the cage as close as their respect for the claws of the tiger would allow. The buffalo was confined to one end of the cage by a canvas curtain stretched across the arena; the tiger was inclosed at the other extremity by poles placed across from one wall to the other. When the fight was to begin the curtains were withdrawn, the poles were removed, and the animals were for the first time seen by the spectators. The buffalo stood for some moments at his end of the cage, looking with little apparent interest toward his foe. The tiger was sitting on his haunches, seemingly unconscious of the presence of his formidable adversary, his attention being attracted by the crowd outside. After waiting for some time, the buffalo seemed to think he might as well make a closer inspection, and slowly and deliberately walked to the other end. The tiger was now clearly aware of his presence, for he turned his head over his shoulder, and watched the approach of the buffalo with evident anxiety. His eye glared, but he did not move a muscle. The buffalo was almost near enough to touch him with his muzzle. But at length, and before the buffalo made any sign of attacking him, he jumped up and galloped off as fast as his legs could carry him round the cage. The buffalo followed, and jammed him against the wall with his horns. The tiger, in return, gave the buffalo one scratch on the neck and another over the eye, just as a cat might do, and then fell, apparently dead. But his breathing betrayed him; he was only shamming. No one seemed to understand this better than the buffalo, who stood close by, and kept his eye on him, but disdained to touch him while he was down. For some time the two animals maintained their respective positions, till at length the public began to be impatient. They stirred up the tiger with a pole, but that was of no use; then they tried crackers, and for some time they succeeded no better. It was not till a bundle was thrown close to the tiger's nose that he got thoroughly roused. But he had evidently no intention of fighting. He again ran round the cage, was again pursued by his relentless enemy, and severely gored, and once more sank to the ground. This process was repeated several times, always with the same result—the tiger would not fight the buffalo, and the buffalo could not kill the tiger. At length the men on the roof lowered a rope with a noose in the end, in which they caught up the tiger by one of his hind legs, and while he was hanging, the buffalo completely finished him. But the Grand Duke was spared the pain of witnessing the latter part of the spectacle, as he left when the tiger counterfeited death for the second time. The natives were right—the tiger fights unwillingly when he cannot surprise his enemy. But the Rajah had taken unusual pains to make the combat as equal as possible, for the tiger was a very savage one, while the buffalo, but two days before, had been quietly drawing a cart along the road."

A New Planet Discovered.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 26.—Prof. Watson, of the Ann Arbor Observatory, reports the discovery, last night, of a new planet in the constellation of Taurus. Its right ascension is 4h 20m; declination, 17° 34' north. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude. Its motion is nearly parallel with the equator.

Typhoid Fever at Yale College.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 26.

Yesterday morning Profs. Brush and Lounsbury, with a large number of students from the Sheffield Scientific School, left for Wallingford on the 11:30 train, to attend the funeral of Anna M. Doolittle, a member of the Class of '73. Mr. Doolittle died last Saturday evening, at his father's house, having been sick with typhoid fever for a little more than two weeks. The funeral services were held at 2½ o'clock, in the Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Gilbert preached the sermon, and the singing was by members of the glee club and class, Mr. E. J. Hall, '73, presiding at the organ. Mr. Doolittle was an able scholar, noted for his literary ability. As one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine,* he was brought prominently before the College, and his death will be deeply regretted by a host of friends.

There is a great deal of sickness in College from typhoid fever. One member of the Junior Class is very low with the disease, and several members of the Sophomore Class have been taken with it.

THE EATON OUTRAGE.

Assault and Attempted Robbery on Broadway—The Victim in a Dying Condition.

Coroner Young was notified last evening to take the ante-mortem deposition of Ambrose Eaton, a resident of Hunter's Point, Long Island, who is lying dangerously injured at Bellevue Hospital. It appears that on Thursday night last, Eaton, who was employed at an establishment at Broadway and Thirty-seventh street, was returning home with a carpet-bag in his possession, when passing the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street he was assaulted by three or four young ruffians, who attempted to take the carpet-bag from him. He resisted stoutly, and the struggle for the possession of the bag was concluded by one of the ruffians striking Eaton on the back of the head with a slab or slung-shot. He fell insensible to the sidewalk, and was subsequently taken to the West Thirty-seventh-street Police Station, where he remained all night. In the meantime several of those concerned in the assault and attempted robbery were arrested. On Friday morning the prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where Eaton appeared against them. Subsequently Eaton was taken to his home, at Hunter's Point, and, becoming ill, a physician was summoned to attend him. He, however, grew rapidly worse, owing to the fact that he drank a great deal of liquor since the assault. Yesterday he was brought to Bellevue Hospital, and when admitted was considerably under the influence of liquor. As it was feared that the patient would not survive, Warden Brennan summoned Coroner Young, who, accompanied by Mr. John T. Toal, Clerk to the Board of Coroners, proceeded to the hospital last night and took the injured man's statement. The deponent was incoherent and wandering in his statement, and the result of the investigation was very unsatisfactory. He did not remember when the assault was committed, nor did he know who had assaulted him. The jury rendered a verdict that Eaton had received his injury at the hands of some unknown persons. Coroner Young will further investigate the matter.

The Alabama State Election—Official Returns.

The vote of Alabama for State officers, as officially canvassed and declared by the Democratic members of the Legislature, in session at the capital on the 22d inst., is as follows:

For Governor—David P. Lewis, Republican, 89,878; Thomas H. Herndon, Democrat, 81,371; Republican majority, 8,507.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Alexander McKinstry, Republican, 89,860; E. H. Moren, Democrat, 81,680; Republican majority, 8,110.

For Attorney-General—Benjamin Gardner, Republican, 89,545; J. W. A. Sanford, Democrat, 81,400; Republican majority, 8,145.

For Treasurer—Arthur Bingham, Republican, 89,613; James F. Grant, Democrat, 81,423; Republican majority, 8,190.

For Secretary of State—Patrick Ragland, Republican, 86,433; J. J. Parker, Democrat, 81,498; Republican majority, 4,935.

Commenting upon these declared results, the Montgomery *State Journal* says: "This majority does not include the large majorities honestly obtained, but fraudulently thrown out, in Marengo, Barbour, and Russell, and considerable majorities in other counties. Of the vote actually, honestly, and legally cast in the State, the Republican majority is considerably over 12,000—probably as much as 14,000."

Statement of the Boston National Banks.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—The following is the statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house, on Monday morning, Nov. 25:

Capital	$48,35[illegible],000	
Loans	114,778,100	Dec. $513,6[illegible]0
Specie	1,024,200	Dec. 143,500
Legal tenders	10,161,800	Inc. 1,160,100
Due from other banks	20,169,200	Inc. 1,711,800
Due to other banks	14,974,500	Dec. 586,400
Deposits	48,150,300	Inc. 1,660,800
Circulation	25,658,900	Dec. 800

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH A SLIGHT COUGH, hoarseness or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—in time, save money and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

Beautiful embroidery is done with the "Domestic" Sewing Machine; also, braiding, now so much worn. The "Domestic" does everything in the way of sewing with remarkable acceptability; but perhaps its best quality is the ease with which it works. Next comes its reliability: it does not get out of order without ill-usage.

A machine will be furnished (for trial) to responsible parties, with an instructor, (without charge,) upon application at our

WAREROOMS, (temporary), 96 CHAMBERS-ST. and 2 BOND-ST., New-York, and 20 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED.—*Advertisement.*

Caution!

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY, No. 22 GREENE-STREET.

The public are cautioned against persons who, under pretense of canvassing for THE DIRECTORY, aim to gain admittance to private houses and places of business for nefarious purposes. Such instances have come to our knowledge.

In the season of canvassing, our agents are provided with proper authority, signed by JOHN F. TROW, and bearing the corporate seal of THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY.—*Advertisement.*

Public Library of Kentucky.

In accordance with instructions from ex-Gov. Bramlette, the sales of tickets at all the agencies closed on Nov. 25. The demand for the past few days has, however, been so enormous that the agent in this city has retained a small number, which will be sold on his own account. As the supply is limited, early application should be made to Major THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway. The drawing will positively take place on Dec. 7.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Thanksgiving.

Those having troublesome teeth, and who would enjoy a good Thanksgiving dinner, should visit the Colton Dental Association and take a draught of Laughing-gas. They will go away rejoicing.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

Prevents Hair falling. —*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:

NOTES OF CURRENT LITERATURE, consisting of choice extracts from the best foreign and home magazines.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FULL REPORTS OF THE WALL-STREET EXCITEMENT.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A FULL PAGE OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED AGRICULTURAL MATTER.

Full Report of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB, and of the Agricultural Awards at the late Fair.

FULL REPORT OF THE MECHANICAL AWARDS.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Full Report of the COMMERCIAL, LIVE STOCK, and FARM-PRODUCE MARKETS.

The WEEKLY TIMES is for sale, at the desk in the Counting-room of the TIMES OFFICE at Five Cents per Copy.

Glenham Hotel.

On the European plan, 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A few desirable suites, also single rooms for permanent and transient guests.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Ha! ha! ha! I'm the happiest man alive! My bronchitis is cured. DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL did it.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—Latest Paris styles. Orders of dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., GERTRUDE ALETTA, daughter of Abraham B. and Catharine B. Beekman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 13 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, ANNIE J. CLARKE, daughter of the late Edwards Clarke, of Windham, Conn., aged 25 years.

Funeral services on 27th inst., at Windham.

DILLON.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., ROBERT JAMES DILLON, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

DARKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, MARGERY DARKE, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Ketcham, No. 233 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn.

HEATHER.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, ABBY ANN, wife of Richard Heather, widow of the late Wm. H. Sweet.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 129 West 33d-st., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock.

HOWLAND.—At Austin, Texas, Oct. 23, Miss MARY N. HOWLAND, formerly of New-York.

JONES.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Davies, No. 18 31st-st., near 9th-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, of pneumonia, MARY, relict of John Jones, late of Glamorganshire, Wales.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—In Bloomfield, Nov. 26, BETSEY, widow of the late Henry King, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Benson, on Friday at 10½ o'clock A. M. Train leaves Barclay-st. at 8½ A. M.

LAWTON.—On Monday morning, 25th inst., MARIA RACHEL GUION, wife of William Lawton, of New-Rochelle, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. New-Haven cars leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M.

LOVETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, Capt. OLNEY LOVETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New-York Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLYER.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, at his residence, Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y., GEORGE GIBLING PLYER, formerly of Biggleswade, Eng., aged 61 years.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 24, in Boston, Mass., DAVID P. SNYDER, formerly of Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y.

TROWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., MARY ANNE TROWARD, widow of the late Rev. Chas. Troward, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 446 Franklin-av., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

WATSON.—At Astoria, on Monday, 25th inst., by accident, SAMUEL W. WATSON, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the fifth company Seventh Regiment, N. G., and the veterans of the same company, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock. Boats leave Peck-slip at 1 o'clock.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITION.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.

The Derby-Everard Collection of Paintings,

At the Academy of Design,
23d-st. and 4th-av. Admission, 25 cents.

"We have no hesitation in saying that no collection of equal merit has ever been brought together on the American continent."—*New-York Herald.*

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1862.

SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERGER CABINET,
as furnished to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

1861.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

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Agents for the United States.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea-weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, north-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally. JNO. F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, No. 8 College-place, N. Y.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the new charter and by-laws, to nominate a Board of officers for the ensuing year, and for the election of new members.

L. P. HUBBARD Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 and 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

GENEALOGY OF THE SCHENCK FAMILY IN AMERICA.—A large bound volume in which the history of this family is traced back to the year 875, and recently received from Holland by the Rev. G. C. SCHENCK, has been left by him for a few weeks at the Genealogical Registry Office, No. 37 University-place, New-York, for the inspection of those who may feel an interest therein.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES. Cards and Envelopes, Seals, Monograms, Ball Cards, Badges, Medals, &c., by A. DEMOREST, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

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AGENTS,

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you must apply at once. Mr. Stanley's presence among us is creating an unparalleled demand for this book. It comprises nearly 800 ROYAL OCTAVO PAGES and 30 FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS, and sells at $5.

One agent took 21 orders in 1½ days; another 29 orders in 1 day; another 33 orders in 4 days, and another 51 orders in 3 1-3 days.

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No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The 28th inst. being a legal holiday, the meeting for that evening will not take place. A special meeting will be held at West Fiftieth-street Church, near 8th-av., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to transact regular and special business, and make arrangements for holding the annual election for officers and delegates.

Those who have been elected to membership, but who have not signed the roll, and those who may be elected at this meeting, are requested to be present and sign, to enable them to vote at the annual election to be held Dec. 10.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID E. MELLISS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 26, was very large, among those present being nearly all the heavy real-estate operators of the City, drawn together by the advertised sale of the valuable property belonging to the estate of David Banks, deceased, sold by Muller, Wilkins & Co., under a Supreme Court decree in partition, Wm. Man, Esq., referee. The property numbered forty-two parcels of improved and unimproved City realty, located on leading streets and avenues, all of which were disposed of as good figures, the aggregate of the sale reaching the sum of $709,650. The lots on Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold at from $15,300 to $23,100 each, the eighteen lots bringing together the sum of $350,280. The most valuable single piece of property disposed of was that located on the north-west corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets, for which the sum of $47,000 was realized. Bidding throughout the sale was active and the greatest interest was manifested from the opening to the close of the transaction. But comparatively little of the property was purchased by the heirs. Full details, with names of purchasers, are appended. The result of the auction will have a good effect upon the market, proving as it does that when really first-class real estate is offered at auction on reasonable terms, success will mark the effort. The sale is the most important that has been held this season, and the general business of the day the largest for months. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., referee, a four-story brick store, tenement, and lot—latter 17.6 by 100—situate on the east side of Third-avenue, 133.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street, for $13,000. Purchaser, Jonas Sonneborn.

In addition to the above, the following other sales were made by other auctioneers. By James R. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a five-story French-flat brown-stone-front house and lot—latter 24 by 64.10—situate on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, sold for $22,500, and purchased by John S. Young, plaintiff in the legal action. By Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. McDaniel, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 112 Ridge-street, east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a five-story brick tenement-house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick tenement in rear, sold for $21,800, and purchased by Mary C. Burdick, executrix and plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 233 East Seventy-eighth-street, north side, 183.10 feet west of Second-avenue, comprising a lot 18.10 by 102.2, with a three-story and basement brick house thereon, renting for about $800 per year, sold for $6,100, to Eleazer Goldsmith, the holder of a second mortgage on the property. By Hugh N. Camp, at an administrator's sale, by order of Hon. Robert C. Hutchings, Surrogate, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and the lot known as No. 43 West Seventeenth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $39,000, to J. C. Tracey. No other sales were made.

The remaining proposed auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Legal sale by S. P. Fairchild, of property on East Twelfth and East Thirteenth streets, 62.8 feet east of Avenue C, adjourned to Dec. 3; Sheriff's sale, by Wm. Kennelly, of house and lot on West Thirty-eighth-street, 166.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, adjourned to same date, and legal sale, by Joseph McGuire, of tenement property on Delancey-street, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, adjourned to Dec. 10. The property located at Bay Ridge, Long Island, offered at public auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co. was withdrawn upon a bid of $8,000, and the house and lot No. 624 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, offered by Heberton & Carroll, was also withdrawn, upon bids amounting to $4,500. In regard to the sale of lots in Jersey City yesterday, by J. M. Gibson, particulars, if a report is received, will be given to-morrow.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced, at which City real estate will be sold, viz.: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, A. G. Vanderpoel, Esq., referee, four houses and lots on the east side of Madison-avenue, 33.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, lots each 20 by 80. Also, at public auction, the four-story brick house and lot (latter 25 by 43.9) No. 27 Essex-street, west side, 50 feet north of Hester-street and the four-story and basement brick house and lot, latter 22 by 55, No. 12 Norfolk-street, east side, 26.3 feet south of Hester-street. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Madison-avenue, 82.2 feet north of Seventy-ninth-street, lot 20 by 77.

At private sale, Lewis Sonn, No. 235 Broadway, reports having recently disposed of the following City property: One four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on the south side of East Sixtieth-street, 175 feet east of Madison-avenue, 21 by 25 by 100, sold for $41,000; one three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of East Sixty-second-street, 45 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 16 by 50 by 80, sold for $17,500, and five full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 130 feet from Fourth-avenue, sold together for $20,000.

William Tucker, No. 220 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, also reports having recently sold, at private sale, the following dwellings: No. 44 East Twenty-first-street, 25 by 60 by 100, for $38,100; No. 28 East Twenty-third-street, 25 by 60 by 100, for $71,250; No. 203 West Thirty-eighth-street, 22 by 55 by 80, for $20,000; No. 147 East Thirty-fifth-street, 17 by 50 by 100, for $20,200; No. 204 East Fiftieth-street, 18.8 by 45 by 100, for $12,000; No. 37 West Forty-ninth-street, 22 by 60 by 100, for $40,000; West Forty-fourth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, house and lot, 20 by 60 by 100, Astor lease, for $16,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Banks Estate.)

No. 1, 1 2-story and attic frame h. and l., No. 31 Leonard-st., n. s., 60 w. of West Broadway, lot 25x81.6, house 21x29.11; Samuel D. Babcock	$15,200
No. 2, 1 2-story and attic bk. h. and l., No. 481 Washington-st., e. s., 106.4 ft. n. of Watts-st., lot 18.8x120, house 42.2 ft. deep; Isaac S. Jennings	9,000
No. 3, 1 3-story bk. house, (front,) 1 bk. house, (rear,) and lot, No. 118 Prince-st., s. s., 80.2 ft. w. of Greene-st., lot 20x171.3; Peter Brunner	19,200
No. 4, 1 2½-story bk. house and 1 lot, No. 123 Bleecker-st., n. w. corner of Wooster-st., lot 25.3x100, buildings cover same; Isaac S. Jennings	47,000
No. 5, 1 4½-story double bk. house, with 4-story extension, and 2 lots, Nos. 131 and 133 Bleecker-st., n. s., 75 w. of Wooster-st., lots together 40.6x100; Mr. Jennings	32,300
No. 6, 1 4½-story bk. h. and l., No. 135 Bleecker-st., adjoining above, lot 24.6x100; same buyer	22,250
No. 7, 1 1-story frame shed and lot, No. 137 Bleecker-st., adjoining above, 25.1 ft. e. of South 5th-av., lot 24.11x100; same buyer as above	25,250
No. 8, 1 3-story brown-stone h. and l., No. 346 West 27th-st., s. s., 272.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 16.6x98.9, house 55.4 ft. deep; E. Harlon, purchaser	11,800
Nos. 9 and 10, 2 4-story brick stores, dwellings and 2 lots, Nos. 344 and 345 7th-av., e. s., 21.4 ft. n. of 29th-st., lots each 18x84, houses each 45 ft. deep; A. Werdmachlag, $17,000 each	34,000
No. 11, 1 lot, West 39th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Lewis McGregor	17,700
No. 12, 1 lot, West 39th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Johnson & Rozell	17,000
No. 13, 1 lot, West 39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., adjoining above, same size; J. Appell	16,700
No. 14, 1 gore lot, West 39th-st., n. s., about 85 ft. e. of 6th-av., 34.2x10.4; W. S. Riderback	5,200
Nos. 15 and 16, 2 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 25x98.9; A. Bernheimer, $20,100 each	40,200
Nos. 17, 18 and 19, 3 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $19,900 each	59,700
Nos. 20 and 21, 2 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 25x98.9; S. Wormsey, $20,150 each	40,300
Nos. 22 and 23, 2 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., adjoining above, each same size; Acton Civill, $20,150 each	40,300
Nos. 24, 25 and 26, 3 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. 6th-av., adjoining above, each same size; C. P. Leslie, $19,800 each	59,400
Nos. 27, 28 and 29, 3 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 25x98.9; S. D. Babcock, $15,900 each	47,700
Nos. 30 and 31, 2 lots, West 40th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 6th-av., adjoining above, each same size; Patrick Fox, $20,250 each	40,500
No. 32, 1 lot, West 40th-st., s. s. 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	22,100
Nos. 33 and 34, one 2-story and attic frame house and two lots, West 157th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 11th-av., lots each 25x99.11, sold together; Dennis Mollen	6,450
Nos. 35 and 36, two lots with frame shed thereon, West 157th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., lots each 25x99.11; J. S. Jennings; $3,550 each	7,100
Nos. 37 and 38, one 2-story and basement frame house and two lots, West 158th-st., s. s., 30.0 ft. e. of 11th-av., adjoining above in rear, lots each same size; same buyer; $6,150 per lot	12,300
Nos. 39 and 40, one two-story frame house, frame stable, and two lots, s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 160th-st., extending through to King's Bridge road; lots together form plot 49.11 by about 100; sold in one parcel; Mr. Jennings	17,100
Nos. 41 and 42, one two-story frame house, frame stable, and two lots, 10th-av., e. s., extending through to King's Bridge road, 49.11 ft. s. of 160th-st., adjoining above lots; together in size, 50 by about 110; sold together; Mr. Jennings	14,200

On Another Account.

One four-story brick store, tenement and lot, 3d-av., e. s., 133.10 ft. s. of 108th-st.; lot 17.6x100; Jonas Sonneborn	$13,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 4-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., No. 43 West 17th-st., n. s., 296 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 25x92	$39,000

By James R. Miller.

1 5-story French flat h. and l., Lexington-av., corner 51st-st., lot 24x64.10	$22,500

By William Kennelly.

1 5-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 1 4-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) and lot, No. 112 Ridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., lot 25x100	$21,800

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 3-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 233 East 78th-st., n. s., 183.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 18.10x102.2	$6,100

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 25.

Boulevard, w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x75	$7,000
East Broadway, No. 249, s. e. corner of Montgomery-st., 75x23	35,000
Henry-st., No. 3, 20x100; Pike-st., s. e. corner of East Broadway, 24x25; Broome-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 25x75; Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.5x100; Clinton-st., s. [illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton-st., n. s., [illegible]	4,050
4th-st., West, No. 207, 20x72.5	30,750
11th-st., n. s., 187.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., [illegible]	14,200
11th-st., s. s., 326 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.5	[illegible]
28th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x98.9, mortgage, $27,000	15,000
31st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	13,000
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
42d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.4	18,000
46th-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	55,000
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x81.2x102.11 x74.7	10,000
54th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	30,000
55th-st., n. s., 403.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.6x100.5	37,000
65th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	20,000
69th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x[illegible]	5,100
74th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x102.2	12,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 104th-st., 100.11x75	34,000
Park-av., n. w. corner of 38th-st., 80x100	110,000
1st-av., s. s., 72 ft. n. of 53d-st., 28.1x80	20,000
1st-av., e. s., 71.0 ft. s. of 115th-st., 25.4x100	16,000

[Column 2, top]

8th-av., s. e., 60.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., [illegible]	$3,000
2d av., s. w. corner of 16th-st., [illegible]	11,500
9th-av., w. s., [illegible]	14,000

LEASE.

Avenue-st., No. 25, 5½ years, per year	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The first-class full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 7 West 57th-st., with possession May 1, 1873 .... $85,000

ALSO,

A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in East 57th-st., near 5th-av.; possession at once $60,000

ALSO,

A four-story English-basement brown-stone house, in West 19th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession $35,000

ALSO,

The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 114 East 19th-st.; possession May 1, 1873 .... $45,000

ALSO,

A superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-size house, in East 19th-st.; possession soon $48,500

ALSO,

An extra wide corner house on Park-av.; early possession .... $[illegible]

ALSO,

A corner house on 5th-av., extra width and depth, near 42d-st.; possession May 1 .... $125,000

ALSO,

On West 47th-st., full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; lot Columbia College lease; early possession .... $[illegible]

ALSO,

On 5th-av., Columbia College lease, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, possession May 1, 1873 .... $70,000

ALSO,

A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, on West 10th-st., near 5th-av., with possession at once; will be sold at a bargain; price asked $30,000

ALSO,

A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., built in a superior manner $85,000

ALSO,

On 5th-av., a splendid corner house, beautifully and fully furnished $175,000

ALSO,

On 56th-st., close to 5th-av., a superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fully furnished; possession at once $105,000

For permits and full particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. LOOK TO YOUR ASSESSMENTS. See the recent exposures made by the Times and Tribune of the frauds perpetrated in laying assessments in New-York City. Before paying any assessment consult TIMOTHY F. NEVILLE, Counselor at Law, Nos. 117 and 119 Broadway, Room No. 4, first floor. Mr. Neville has made a SPECIALTY OF VACATING ILLEGAL ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS, and can refer to hundreds of leading citizens for whom he has successfully acted. He gives his exclusive attention to this business and makes NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers desirous of a good cutting light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendance to show the buildings. Address or apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 250 South-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 108 BROADWAY, offers the following desirable plots of lots: St. Nicholas-av., 4 lots, near 141st-st. St. Nicholas-av., near 155th-st., about 20 lots. Bloomingdale Road, near 131st-st., 2 lots. 157th and 158th sts., near 10th-av., 5 lots. 150th-st., near 8th-av., 7 lots. 10th-av., near 155th-st., 1 block. 6th-av., several single lots and plots. 7th-av., several single lots and plots. Full particulars at No. 108 Broadway.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 112 Broadway. Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT LARGE property, No. 134 East 61st-st., comprising an area of nearly two full lots, with a four-story brick building on it suitable for manufacturing or other purposes; terms easy. Apply to COLMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY—THE valuable premises known as Nos. 1,410 and 1,412 Broadway, east side, between 39th and 40th sts., on reasonable terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., branch office No. 44 East 17th-st., Union-square.

LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Dyckman estate, and on all the leading avenues, for sale by G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS brown-stone high-stoop houses, 20x50 feet, Nos. 239 and 241 West 46th-st. Inquire on premises, or of T. WALL, No. 260 West 52d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling-house, 50x35, stable, &c., with ten acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 300 acres; is suitable for a stock or dairy farm; will be sold low and on reasonable terms, or exchanged for City property. For particulars, &c., apply to P. B. KNAPP, No. 352 Hudson-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 63 Leonard-st., New-York City. The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 128 5th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Lot 22.6x100 feet deep; house 22.6x55 feet deep, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—IN 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs., a three-story and basement brick house; ten rooms; all improvements; rent $1,000 per year; possession Dec. 1. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—IN 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs., a brick house, 25 feet wide, containing fourteen rooms, with improvements; rent $1,000 per year; possession at once; or the house will be rented in floors. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling house, No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.; also a three-story high-stoop house in 27th-st. Apply at No. 168 Fulton-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 49 20TH-ST., thirteen rooms; No. 110 23d-st., seventeen rooms; No. 41 28th-st., thirteen rooms; all near 4th-av. Apply to R. G. READ, No. 123 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—FOR A term of years, the building known as the Working Woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st. The lot is 76x185, building 50x185, six stories high; partly fire-proof. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 759 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 315 Bowery.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE EXTRA wide property on 23d-st., 100 feet from 5th-av., and opposite the hotel, running through to 22d-st.; will be leased for ten years for commercial purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO. 501 Broadway to Mercer-st. Store, basement, and sub-cellar, 30x200 feet.—Possession Jan. 1 next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES to let, corner Broadway and John-st.—Part of a suite, furnished; also, desk-room for a copyist at No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4.

MEDICAL.

DR. WILSON, AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, makes a specialty of all chronic diseases. Also, removes Tape-worm with head. Refer to Medical Faculty United States Army, Medical Museum, Washington; also, to prominent citizens of New-York, who have been treated by me and cured perfectly. Physicians are invited to call and examine my credentials from Washington, and specimens of Taenia removed by me, and be present during the operation. No. 169 East 29th-st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $18,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 8 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments. Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,369,806; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $469,218. Balance has been redeemed. Choice lots for sale below par by FITCH, OTIS & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1872.

NOTICE.

The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company was, on the 19th of June last, merged into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Those stockholders of the former, who have not done so, will please return their certificates of stock to this office and receive one of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in the proportion of three shares of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company for one share of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the merger, approved at a special meeting of both Companies, held on the 19th of June, 1872.

On the return of the certificates the dividend of July last will be paid.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

For sale at 72½ and accrued interest. The cheapest bonds in market. Interest regularly paid in New-York.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for directors of "The New-York City Rapid Transit Company" will be held at No. 25 West 4th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1872. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open for one hour. By order of the corporators, C. VANDERBILT, Chairman. NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst., at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 54 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on daily balances.

CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest available at all business centres. Collections made on all points.

SIGHT DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on San Francisco.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission for cash. Carefully selected investment securities for sale.

We specially recommend the 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION as a prime security, fully entitled to the confidence of all investors. PRICE 90 and INTEREST. Pamphlets and circulars relating to the bonds furnished on application.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

NOTICE.—A CERTIFICATE OF FOUR shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, No. 12,978, and dated Oct. 20, 1866, and belonging to me, has been lost. This forbids all persons from negotiating for said stock, as a new certificate has been applied for. E. B. DOWNING, Jr. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 23 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT.
SEMI-ANNUAL BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY NEBRASKA CITY NATIONAL BANK, VALUE OF PROPERTY, $15,000,000. THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS. Secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. PRINCIPAL and INTEREST payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually. FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE TUBULAR BARROW AND TRUCK MANUFACTURING CO.—A meeting of the stockholders for election of trustees will be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 265 and 267 West-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M. WM. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 13,164 FOR 100 shares of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the name of Edward Brandon. Persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as transfer has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning the same to T. G. JUNG & SON, No. 35 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year. Present rate of interest SIX per cent. Money deposited on or before Dec. 1 will bear interest from that date. Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Bank-books in English, German, and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 908 and 932 3d-av., corner 55th-st. Money deposited now will draw interest from Dec. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums, from $1 to $5,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also from 5 to 8 P. M. CHRIST. SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,379 58.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from Dec. 1. Assets $2,357,507 60. Surplus $220,968 [illegible].

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

POMMERY & GRENO,
CHAMPAGNES.

HENKELL & CO.,
HOCK AND SPARKLING WINES.

JOURNU FRERES,
CLARET AND SAUTERNE WINES.

FOR SALE BY THE LEADING WINE DEALERS AND GROCERS.

CHARLES GRAEF,
SOLE AGENT.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a special meeting held this day, unanimously pledged themselves to make good any deficiency in its capital caused by the recent conflagration in Boston.

DIRECTORS:

William C. Hoffman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Frederic De Peyster,	James L. Morgan,
Samuel V. Hoffman,	Ferdinand T. Dufais,
George M. Miller,	Edward R. Norton,
Robert Schell,	Albert Ward,
Walton H. Peckham,	Robert F. Parrott,
William C. Giles,	Daniel L. Pettee,
Henry Lewis,	A. D. Williams,
Charles B. Hoffman,	John H. Watson,
Marcus F. Hodges,	John R. Holdane.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, General Agent.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.

Office, No. 161 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. E. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS,	G. W. POILLON,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
W. H. FOGG,	R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. E. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE CO., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1821.

FIRE ASSETS,

OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS, GOLD.

NO LOSS IN BOSTON.

NO. 60 WALL-ST.,

F. B. CARTER, Manager.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. R. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Statement of condition of the Company after the Boston Fire.

Capital	$200,000
Gross Surplus, Nov. 1, 1872	132,500
Total	$332,500
Gross amount of policies on burnt district in Boston, less $5,000 re-insured in solvent Company	137,500
Assets after paying Boston losses, if there were no salvage	$195,000

The Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department having, upon investigation of the Company's condition, made at its request, fixed forty per cent. as the amount to be called in from stockholders to make good the impairment of capital by allowing a reinsurance fund for the outstanding risks; such call of forty per cent., being $80,000, has been made accordingly. This call of $80,000 upon the stockholders is a substitute for the proposed pledge of $100,000 by stockholders, which pledge, so far as it has been subscribed to, is canceled.

HENRY T. DROWNE, President.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 3 Pine-st., basement.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Dec. 1 on the eight per cent. first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 8 Exchange-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice a week: classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And also "Times" West-side Office, No. 240 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE CASTWORKS AND NEW-York Normal Employment Bureau, No. 120 6th-av., over drug-store, parties in need of superior, trustworthy and strictly-reliable servants are guaranteed to be suited; German, English, Scotch, Danish, Swedish, American, and Irish male and female help always on hand; all references thoroughly investigated; only a trial is solicited; no charge whatever until suited.

AN EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER desires employment in a law, banking, or other establishment, as amanuensis, &c.; highest references as to fidelity, &c. Address STENO, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN WANTS a place to mind children; a family going South or to California would be preferred. Address G. C., Box No. 160 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, or as good plain cook, or as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 54 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable colored girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent City references. Call at No. 130 West 17th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 229 East 39th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; have the best City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat young woman; is a good cook, bread and pastry baker, an excellent washer and ironer, and has excellent City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking; will assist in washing. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands family cooking in all its branches, and will assist with washing in a private family; excels in bread and pastry; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at Odell's, 169 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, IN A gentleman's family where a kitchen-maid is kept; unexceptionable City references; late employer can be seen. Apply at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs, Servants' Institute.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE FAMILY COOK; she can get up some nice dishes for a dinner-party if required; satisfactory City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, with a child twelve years old, as cook, washer, and ironer, or is willing to do the work of a house; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 341 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST in washing.—By a highly-recommended Protestant young woman as good laundress, cook, and baker, and in every respect a very desirable person to go in the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 Lexington-av.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with DOMESTIC HELP, FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT ODELL'S, No. 169 West 34th-st., near Broadway. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERIENCED hair-dresser solicits engagements by the week or month; prices moderate in good hours. Call at No. 70 West 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN lady who is a thorough housekeeper, a situation of trust and responsibility; can manage a first-class house; has had charge of a house on the Hudson. Call or address Mrs. L. A. Duncan, No. 279 Delancey-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German young woman, to do general house-work in a private family; a good washer and ironer; best reference from last place. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A WIDOW (English) as maid and seamstress, or as nurse to an invalid lady; no objection to going to the South for the Winter or to Europe; good references. Call or address for two days B. H., No. 110 West 16th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is a thorough competent dress-maker, and a most beautiful hair-dresser; understands her duties as maid perfectly; has the best of testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants washing at her own home; thoroughly understands fluting, laces, and linens; a family's or gentlemen's washing will be done in a superior manner; can also give many years' City references. A note addressed to J. A. M., Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., will meet with prompt attention.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable, and good laundress; or will do chamber-work and laundress. French fluting, and do up ladies' and gents' fine work in the neatest manner; country or City; prefers the country; very best testimonials. Apply at 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as good laundress; will assist in chamber-work or the house-work of a small family, private or public; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 205 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSED LAUNdress, who has unexceptionable testimonials from some of the leading families in the City. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-work.—By a Protestant young woman; an excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate dress-make; experienced nurse; can take full charge of an infant, and bring it up on a bottle; growing children; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant or growing children; has the best of City reference that will bear the strictest investigation; is willing to assist in chamber-work and do plain sewing. Inquire for S. H., at No. 169 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very neat, tidy American girl; is willing and obliging; is also a good plain seamstress; will give best City recommendation from last employer. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet-nurse; has a child six months old; can furnish good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class seamstress, or she will go as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply for three days at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress.—By a very respectable German young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, setting up salads, &c.; experienced chamber-maid; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has nearly three years' City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTant young woman; a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can take a waiter man's place; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER FOR stationery or steam-boat, wants a place; is a first-class machinist; no objections to the country. Address O. L., Box No. 159 Times Office.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—A YOUNG ENGINeer desires a position. Address S., Box No. 308 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a Protestant, as coachman; can milk, and will make himself generally useful to any gentleman who wishes his services; has good reference; is a careful driver. Address for two days A. S., Box No. 190 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; understands gardening and milking; understands horses, harnesses, carriages, and driving in the best style, and for moderate wages; is sober, and obliging; eight years' first-class references. Address J. G., Box 160 Times Office.

COACHMAN, PORTER OR USEFUL man.—By a respectable young man with good recommendations; can take care of horses and cows, milk, do plain gardening, and all work about a place. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTestant) disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe; willing to make himself useful. Very best reference from last place. Address or call at C. F. Sullins' harness-store, 4th-av. and 19th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHly understands his business; single; German; has good City reference. Address Coachman, No. 104 Forsyth-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS coachman; understands his business; sober and honest; good groom and driver; good reference. Address No. 222 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant; also, can make himself generally useful; best references given. Call or address H. K., & Co., No. 225 Canal-st., up-stairs.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANish translations; lessons, correspondence, proof-reading, by a French graduate. RENIS, No. 11 West 13th-st.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE BUSiness in all its branches; single; good reference. Address for two days, G. H., seed-store, 67 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN WITH good references wants employment on a gentleman's place; understands horses and can milk; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at Norton's, No. 5 Whitehall-st.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants employment; not afraid to work; thoroughly understands horses. Apply at Norton's, No. 5 Whitehall-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS first-class waiter in a private family; discharged on account of former employers going to Europe. Excellent City reference. Address M. B., Box 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, FOOTMAN, OR GROOM.—By an experienced young Protestant Englishman, with good recommendations; will go in City or country. Apply at 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN, WHO HAS HAD experience in stationary engines and boilers, and also in steam and gas fitting. Call on or address THOS. ROBBINSON, No. 151 Baxter-st., care of F. Ginty.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, TO canvass for the HISTORY OF THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON, by Col. Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and must sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small American family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 243 West 14th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take charge of young children, also an infant's nurse. Call at No. 20 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A DAILY paper in New-York City. Address with references, BARCLAY, Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL FOR general house-work in a private family. Apply after 9 at No. 132 East 45th-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

HAS

BARGAINS

IN

GUIPURE CAPES,
GUIPURE LACES,
THREAD BARBES,
EMB'D TRIMMINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

Have just received a fine assortment of GIMPS, FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, &c., for DRESS TRIMMINGS,

THREAD LACES,
GUIPURE LACES,
SPANISH LACES,
YAK LACES,
CAPES, VAILS, &c., &c.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND VALENCIENNES TRIMMED ARTICLES, which they are selling at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

N. B.—INFANTS' CAPS A SPECIALTY.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 21st-st.—Beautiful changes. New Designs. Compare our stories with SUIT IMPORTERS before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form, and warranted perfect. Come early in the day.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 1½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 8?? Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

PARK'S INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal. No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new building, erected for the purpose, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 230 5th-av.

Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 21. REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 2 EAST 52D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number; under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 45th-st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 40th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies at Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y. MRS. J. W. VERMILYE, Principal; the twenty-first year begins Sept. 23, 1872. For circulars, address the Principal.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., M. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 590 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts. Gymnasium and conference at the rooms.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 129 West [illegible] prepares for College.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circulars address the Principal. C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS.—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS C. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 239 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

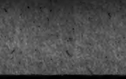
A HARVARD GRADUATE OF THREE years' experience will give private instruction in classics, modern languages, and English branches; highest testimonials, and City references. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 239 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 822 6th-av., corner 46th-st.—Diamonds, watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo-clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUBA.....Wednesday, Nov. 27
ALPS.....Wednesday, Dec. 4
JAVA.....Wednesday, Dec. 11
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 18
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 25
CUBA.....Wednesday, Jan. 1

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter.

DAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin, $80 and $100 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates for $31 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PORTLAND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, Capt. Gibbs.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Wright.....Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Beagg.....Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Anderson.....Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

These steamers carry no steerage passengers.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, 70 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Guerout.....Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON.....Roussan.....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$28
Second cabin.....$50 | Children under 12 years.....$20

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Price.....Nov. 27, at 3½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....Dec. 11, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA (Capt. F. Speryin) Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price.....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN (Capt. W. Freeman) Jan. 1, at 8½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 20 Broadway,) $28, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and America, at the lowest rates, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
ANGLIA.....Saturday, Nov. 23 | ANGLIA.....Saturday, Dec. 21
EUROPA.....Saturday, Dec. 7 | EUROPA.....Saturday, Jan. 11
INDIA.....Saturday, Dec. 14 | INDIA.....Saturday, Jan. 18
CALIFORNIA.....Saturday, Dec. 21 | CALIFORNIA.....Saturday, Jan. 25
ALSATIA.....Saturday, Jan. 18 | ALSATIA.....Saturday, Feb. 8

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, or Londonderry, $60 and $70; second cabin, tickets, $40; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Regular Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 8 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$28
To London.....$80 | To London.....$30
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Mediterranean at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STEAMER.....Wednesday, Dec. 4
ARAGONIA, Vernon.....Saturday, Dec. 28

Cabin passage.....$70 gold | Children under 12 years.....$35
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or cabin passage apply to HENDERSON BROS., No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....Dec. 5
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....Jan. 5
BRIG, Capt. Thurlbur.....Feb. 5

The Brig and steamer will call on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. L. Robbins, vice Parsons, Nov. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Dec. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, vice Nesmon, Dec. 12.

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line leaves Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Philips (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Thompson.....Sat., Dec. 7
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....Sat., Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Philips (Havana only).....Sat., Dec. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. Robbins, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, Pier Office,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

GLAMORGAN.....1,100 tons
PEMBROKE.....1,100 tons
CARMARTHEN.....1,100 tons

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Lay-bourne,

will sail from Brooklyn, Navy Yard, Wallabout Bay, Navy City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers to through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the British Channel and all other points in England.

Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Great Western Railway.

Vessels provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$80 gold
Second Cabin.....70 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35

Drafts for $1 upward.

For freight or cabin passage apply to Captain on board, at Brooklyn, or to the Company's office, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARNFIELD BARTER & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30, Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jno. Maury, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, direct connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Acapulco, San Diego and San Pedro, to connection for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamers touching at San Benito Tuesta, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel for all way ports. Departures of 30th with 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer PACIFIC will leave San Francisco Nov. 30, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND WEST SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steamship

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. Baker, Tuesday, Nov. 26,

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Jas. West, Thursday, Nov. 28,

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets to all points in the South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-Eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading signed and checked at the office. Freight received at the Freight Office, No. 127 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight taxes, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENELER & BASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALONY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARLOW, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 22 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. BAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BURDEN, TUESDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Through rates of freight and passage to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to and from New-York.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent G. C. R. R.,
No. 22 Broadway.

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 22 Broadway.

DRAFTS IN IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 56 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 56 South-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MICHAEL V. GUIG and DANIEL O'BACKLER, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

D. F. & J. C. SHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 79 Nassau-street.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MICHELS, plaintiff, against ERNESTINE MICHELS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 20, 1872.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872.

GEORGE F. MARTENS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n27-lawsw W*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNA MARIA PRUSHER, as executrix of the last will and testament of John P. Prusher, deceased, against JONATHAN EDWARDS and CLEMENT J. DESPARD, as executors of the last will and testament of Robert H. Pearson, deceased, Mary F. Churchill, and Martha Good-win.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Mary F. Churchill: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May last past, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $4,750, and with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides costs.

H. DAILY, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALABASTER STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS, Broadway, corner Nineteenth-st. Mantels and tables of every description, marble and tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c. Lowest cash prices and competition. Marble turning for the trade.

SEAMEN & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 723 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Mantels and marbleized mantels, monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

STEWART'S BEAUTIFUL MANTELS, RICHLY inlaid, marble and wood mantels. J. B. STEWART & CO., No. 80 and 82 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN'S PERFECT WORKING PAIR of Horses, Harness and Carriage, for sale, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 27 Lexington-av.

HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, robes, &c., for sale, cheap for cash, at 1 Lexington-av., corner 23d-st., in the stable.

CHEAP, LIGHT BROUGHAM AND SLEIGH, with or without horses, and other light carriages, suitable for a lady, for sale cheap. Inquire at MANUFACTORY, 1 EAST 23D-ST.

A GENTLEMAN OF REALITY, PERFECT family, will find a home with a family who will treat him as a gentleman. Address, with name, J. E., Box No. 1,257 Post Office.

HORSES, ELEGANT, SUITABLE FOR Drivers or clubs, or will be rented for manufacturing purposes, cheap. Apply to J. BORSINGER, BROWN, No. 1,058 Broadway.

HORSES, ELEGANT, SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE and clubs use, very cheap, cheap. Also one horse, suitable for the market or for street sales. 48 SOUTH-ST., corner Market-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, BLACK POINTER, 14 years years old, very bulky, sound and kind, suitable for single or double harness; present owner going to Europe. No. 9 East 37th-st., private stable.

A CLARENCE COUPE, IN PERFECT order, made for Lawrence & Co., for sale at private stable, No. 42 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses; owner going to Europe. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

PRIVATE STABLE, NEAR GRAMERCY Park, to let. Inquire on premises, No. 223 East 20th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Corl. Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 10:00 A. M., 12:00 (Ex.), 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Ex.), and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 (Ex.), 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Ex.), and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 10:00 A. M., 3:00, 4:00, and 6:00 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 (Ex.), 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Ex.), and 6:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, and 6:00 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 (Ex.), 1:00, 2:00 (Ex.), 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Ex.), 8:00 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 8:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Port Chester, and all intermediate stations, 7:00, 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Sunday mail train leaves Grand Central Depot, corner of New-York-av. and 42d-st., at 4:45 P. M., via Greenfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:00, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:00, and 8:00 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:00 A. M.

For Northampton, 8:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M.

For Greenfield, 8:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M., to Greenfield; 3:00 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:00 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:00, 9:00 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston only.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 1:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg; 8:00 A. M. to Haven Hill and Williamsville Railroad, Fair-line, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Hoosatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. to Canaan.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:00, 9:00, and 9:00 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:30 P. M.

For Bethel, 9:00 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:30 P. M.

For Newport, 9:00 A. M., 12:22, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:22, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:00 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also on Sunday M. C. trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:00 A. M. train, and 3:00 P. M. express.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co. (Dodds Express), No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Courtlandt-street, and by leaving the baggage notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN E. MOODY, Supt. T. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave Grand Central Depot, New-York, for New-Haven, Nov. 4, 1872.—Trains leave front of Cortlandt and Dey streets as follows:

For New-Dunham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:15, 6:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Boston, Dundee Lake, Marshall's, Waterloo, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:15, 6:30 P. M.

For Van Winkles—7, 10:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 6:30 P. M.

For Paterson, Hackensack, and Rochelle Junctions—7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:15 P. M.

For Campgaw and Crystal Lake—7, 10:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:15 P. M.

For Oakland, Ramsdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:15 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:15 P. M.

For Midland, Sussex, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Beaver Brook, and Unionville—7, 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Silverville—7, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Silverville, 7:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.; Liberty Falls, 8:35 A. M., 5:15 P. M.; Bloomingburg, 8:50 A. M., 5:25 P. M.; Middletown, 8:55 A. M., 5:45 P. M.; Unionville, 9:05, 9:30 A. M., 4:15, 7:05 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 9:15, 9:38 A. M., 4:30, 7:20 P. M.; Oakland, 9:20, 9:45 A. M., 4:35, 7:25 P. M.; Ramsdale, 9:25, 9:50 A. M., 4:40, 7:30 P. M.; Paterson, 9:45, 9:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 2:10, 4:10, 7:35 P. M.

G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
Wm. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Oakland.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Express will leave Grand Central Depot, New-York:

8:00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

12:45 A. M. Northern and Western Express.

4:40 P. M. Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:40 P. M. Mail and Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M. Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Ogdensburg.

8:30 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls also, for Chicago via Lake Shore, M. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later):

10:00 A. M. Northport and Lecust Valley Express.
12:30 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport 5min. later).
4:00 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M. Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M. North Side Way Train.

All trains connect at Hicksville with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 4 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SHERMAN, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 128 Broadway, corner Spring; Brooks, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 241 Broadway; and No. 10 Courtlandt, Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

H. H. MORGAN, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Fire No. 40 North River, every afternoon and Sunday excepted, at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the foot of Broadway, Albany, at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodds Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Courtlandt, Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., NORTH RIVER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE NEW-BERN.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 3:00 P. M. | Friday, Nov. 22, 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 3:00 P. M. | Monday, Nov. 25, 10:00 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10:00 A. M.
Friday, 29th, 3:00 P. M. | Friday, 29th, 10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th, 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 30th, 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 3:30 A. M. | Monday, Dec. 2, 8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leave Peck-slip for New-Haven daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., connecting with trains for Hartford, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—NURSE.

To sell on commission by a furnishing goods dealer in Connecticut, a Lady NURSE. Bag 18 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD, ROOMS, ETC.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARD, ROOMS, ETC., AT THE EXCHANGE, OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, can find a home in a private family, in a very pleasant house, with all the comforts of home, in the ELEGANT AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for a family, or for gentlemen, in the HOUSE, 1 EAST 27TH-ST., PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ARE REQUIRED by a family of three persons, in a private house, or in a quiet, respectable locality, in the City. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,257 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF REALITY, PERFECT family, will find a home with a family who will treat him as a gentleman. Address, with name, J. E.,

THE MISSING KENTUCKIAN.

His Flight with Appropriated Funds Fully Established.

One of His Business Friends Driven into Bankruptcy and His Relatives Fleeced—A Missing Man Accounted For.

On Sunday last, the TIMES published exclusively a new and startling theory in regard to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Geo. N. Peay, of Louisville, in which it was stated, on the authority of Detective Tilly, of the Central office, that the missing Kentuckian was a voluntary absentee, and had probably taken his departure for some South American port. This theory, which was disbelieved by the missing man's friends, received yesterday confirmation through the agency of Detective Bligh, of the Louisville police force. Mr. Bligh had come to this City to advise with the New-York Police authorities in regard to the search for his missing friend, and, after going over the whole ground, became convinced that the TIMES theory in regard to his disappearance was the probably correct one. Yesterday Mr. Bligh received a dispatch from Louisville containing information which tends strongly to confirm that view of the case.

It appears that a Mr. H. H. Neal, a clothing merchant, on Fourth-street, Louisville, Ky., became bankrupt, and, as he owed a considerable amount of money in this City, some of his friends combined to help him. Among these men were Messrs. Davidson, Ryan, and George C. Buchanan, of Louisville, and Davidson came on to this City to effect a settlement with the creditors, and succeeded in obtaining their consent to take fifty cents on the dollar of the amounts due them. He wrote on to Mr. Ryan to send to each of the creditors of Mr. Neal a check for the amount of their respective claims. In the meantime, Mr. Peay, who had appeared to take great interest in the matter, went to Mr. Ryan and said that, as he was going on to New-York, he would see what he could do to settle the matter satisfactorily. Mr. Ryan, having the utmost confidence in Mr. Peay, assented to this arrangement. Mr. Davidson left New-York the same day that Mr. Peay arrived. The latter called on Mr. Van Ingen, a cloth merchant, at the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and said he had been deputed to settle Mr. Neal's business difficulties. He was informed that Mr. Davidson had already settled the matter, as stated above. The Louisville merchants, having perfect faith in Mr. Peay, sent him the checks with which to settle Mr. Neal's debts. These checks were subsequently returned to Mr. Ryan, with the request that a draft for the whole amount, $4,700, should be sent him in his own name, as he thought he could secure a better settlement. Not having any reason to doubt the sincerity of Peay, the draft was sent to him. Instead of having it cashed by application to merchants in this city, with whom he was acquainted, Peay obtained the money from a Mr. Courtney, in Brooklyn, a relative of his wife, and then disappeared, without having attempted to pay the money to those for whom it was intended. When Mr. Courtney presented the draft to the bank on which it was drawn, payment was refused, as the parties in Louisville, having become suspicious of the delay, had telegraphed on to stop the draft. A day or two ago, Detective Bligh, who had come to this City in the interest of Mr. Buchanan, who had been chiefly instrumental in furnishing the money for Mr. Neal, telegraphed on his suspicions that Peay had absconded with the money, and requesting that a tin box said to contain $25,000 in cash, bonds, and other securities of Mr. Peay, which he had deposited with a banking-house in Louisville, should be opened and examined. Mr. Buchanan proceeded to attach Mr. Peay's property, and obtained an order from the Court to open and examine the contents of the box. This was accordingly done, and the receptacle was found to contain nothing but an old account-book. As Mr. Peay was the only person who had a key to this box, it is fair to presume that its former contents are in his possession. This has confirmed the former impression of the detectives that Peay has absconded with the money, and his friends and acquaintances in this City are reluctantly accepting this view of the matter.

The Louisville *Commercial* of the 24th inst. contains the following in relation to the matter:

On Friday, Mr. George C. Buchanan, who was the custodian of the funds upon the person of George N. Peay, who is supposed to have been murdered in New-York last week, proceeded to attach the property of Mr. Peay in this city. Mr. Buchanan was responsible to certain parties for the funds, and deemed it wisest to take this step.

The party in whose interest Mr. Peay went to New-York was Mr. H. H. Neal, the clothing merchant on Fourth-street. His creditors were about to force him into bankruptcy, and several of his friends arranged to raise an amount sufficient to enable him to pay fifty cents on the dollar of his indebtedness. This was done, and when Mr. Peay arrived in New-York, Mr. Ryan, of this City, met him and handed him several checks filled up with the different amounts due the parties in New-York. Mr. Peay, thinking that he could make a better settlement, asked Mr. Ryan to send the checks back to Louisville, and have one draft sent for the whole amount, that he might work with the creditors himself. This was done, and the draft for $4,700 was received by Mr. Peay, as we have stated.

Through the disappearance of Mr. Peay, Mr. Neal is thrown into bankruptcy. The question has been repeatedly asked, why Mr. Peay did not disburse the money on Wednesday, the day he received it. It is very evident that the delay in securing identification made it so late when Mr. Peay arrived in New-York from Brooklyn that it was impossible to transact the business, and he deferred it until Thursday morning. Nothing reliable has been heard since our statement of yesterday morning. Detective Bligh went to New-York on Friday night and Messrs. Speed Peay and Lee Joseph will return to Louisville to-morrow.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Organization—Reports, and Election of Officers.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held, yesterday, in the Directors' room of the Metropolitan National Bank, Mr. Wm. A. Booth, presiding. Messrs. Wm. A. Booth, G. Cabot Ward, Robert J. Livingstone, D. Willis James, and Charles L. Brace were elected trustees. The report of the Treasurer was presented, and was replete with interesting statistics. It showed a balance on hand, Nov. 1, of $2,686 44; receipts from all sources, $301,772 95. Total, $304,459 39. Expenditures for twenty-one day and fifteen evening industrial schools, employing seventy-two teachers, $60,939 50; for payments on account of special charities, Newsboys' Lodging-house and the Ward Lodging-houses, general repairs to the same, and salaries of teachers, including the Western Emigration account, $150,064 71; bills payable, last year's debt, $27,000; temporarily borrowed, in 1872, $15,000; balance on hand Nov. 1, $3,394 68, making a total of $304,459 39.

The building fund of the Newsboys' Lodging-house was reported last year as amounting to $75,000. Since then, the International Hotel lot and building have been bought and paid for, at a cost of $65,000, and the building has been taken down. A contract has been entered into for the erection there of a Newsboys' Lodging-house, at an expense of about $80,000.

There are on the rolls of the schools 9,517 scholars, and the average attendance is 3,864. The savings bank in the Newsboys' Lodging-house has been used by 1,029 boys, who have saved $2,644 43, being an increase over last year.

During the year 843 boys have been placed in good homes; 723 lost and truant boys, (an average of two a day,) have been restored to friends and relatives. The average of lodgers has been 160 boys nightly. During the year 57,749 meals, and 57,661 lodgings have been furnished. Since the establishment of the institution nearly 8,000 boys have been provided with permanent homes and employment.

The matron of the Girls' Lodging-house asks for suitable amusement for them, and makes the following exhibit:

Number of lodgers	1,[illegible]
Number of lodgings furnished	11,175
Number of lodgings paid for	4,[illegible]
Number of meals furnished	24,547
Number of meals paid for	[illegible]
Number of girls sent to situations	375
Number of girls found employment	[illegible]
Number of girls sent to friends	[illegible]
Number of girls sent to other institutions	[illegible]
Number of girls sent to the West	[illegible]
Number of girls who learned to operate the sewing-machine	1,[illegible]
Number of girls who found employment	[illegible]

Receipts and Expenses.

Expenses	$[illegible]
Receipts	1,[illegible]
Net cost	$4,[illegible]

From the different Ward lodging-houses the reports are most gratifying. The volume of emigration is something larger this year than last, say 3,463 against 3,386 last year, a gain of 76, and making a grand total since 1853 of 25,677. This embraces, however, not only all sent to Western and North-western States, but also those sent to New-England and neighboring States.

The Secretary's report gives an idea of the work accomplished during the past twenty years by the Children's Aid Society. It says:

"It is twenty years since this work, 'to aid the children of the poor in New-York City,' began amid many discouragements and with few friends. Our whole force consisted then of the writer and an office boy, opening the enterprise in a small office on the corner of Amity-street and Broadway. We placed in homes during the first year some 200 homeless boys and girls, and our first industrial school (in Roosevelt-street) contained some hundred pupils. In the second year, we opened the first lodging-house for Newsboys' in a loft of the old 'Sun Buildings,' where we sheltered some twenty lads each night. Our whole outlays the first year were $4,191. This year we employ seventy-two teachers, besides some twenty other agents. We reach some 3,[illegible] poor children with our twenty-one 'Industrial Schools,' and fifteen night schools, and some 13,000 homeless boys and girls with our five lodging-houses, sheltering and instructing an average of 400 every night; in addition, we provide with homes some 3,100 children; while our outlays have risen to $160,864."

Incorporated in the Secretary's report is a relation by Mr. C. R. Fry, the Society's emigration agent in the West, of many interesting incidents that come daily under his observation.

After the reading of these reports the Society adjourned, and the Trustees held a meeting for the election of officers, with the following result: Wm. A. Booth, President; J. E. Williams, Treasurer, and C. L. Brace, Secretary.

THANKSGIVING DELICACIES.

A Glimpse at the Markets and Their Contents—The Price Lists and the Patrons.

The approach of Thanksgiving draws attention to the good things displayed at the markets, and fowls become the objects of admiration. The various markets yesterday were crowded with purchasers laying in a stock of Thanksgiving rarities.

Washington Market was not devoid of interest yesterday. The approaches thereto were barricaded with fruits and vegetables in inviting array. Crowds of people from all points were crowding into the place. On the sidewalks flanking the market poultry was displayed in excess.

For days past the railroad-cars of the various in-bound trains have been loaded with poultry and game of every variety. The aggregate weight would be an extremely difficult matter to determine. The dealers have been busy of late. Circulars and agents were dispatched to all parts of the West and South for shipments of poultry, and for days past it has been arriving great quantities.

In Washington Market the best fowl is considered to be that received from Philadelphia. Large quantities of excellent quality come also from New-York State, and a vast deal from Ohio and other Western States. The largest supply of game is brought from Illinois and Iowa and over the Pacific Railroad. California sends quail.

The rumors of a serious disease among poultry has somewhat injured the business. Prices were necessarily lowered in consequence, and there is an extremely slow sale for chickens.

The interior of the markets presented a festive appearance yesterday, and every art known to market-men was used by poulterers to tempt the visitor by the skillful display of his wares. Around the stands a network is formed of quail, grouse, canvas-back ducks, rabbits, deer, mammoth turkies, ducks, chickens, and fat geese. The price list is thus given: Turkeys, from 18 to 20 cents per pound; ducks, 20 to 25; geese, 16 to 20; chickens, 16 to 25. Rabbits were offered at 50 and 65 cents a pair; wild ducks, broad bills, 75 cents to $1; black ducks, $1 to $1 25; canvas-back ducks, $3 to $3 25 a pair; prairie hens, $1 50 to $1 62½; partridges, $1 50 to $1 75; quail, $2 50 to $3 per dozen. A large "Philadelphia turkey," weighing sixteen pounds, it was ascertained, could be bought for $4; a medium size, eight pounds, $2; a small turkey, four pounds, $1. One of the largest chickens, weighing six pounds, cost $1 50, and one of the smallest, three pounds, 75 cents. These samples were assured to be "prime articles, the best in the market."

Prime cuts of rib beef for roasting, 25c.; rounds of beef, 16c.; cross ribs, 16c.; chuck ribs, 16c. to 20c.; porter-house steak, 30c. to 35c.; round steak, 20c. to 22c.; sirloin steak, 20c. to 22c.; kidneys, 20c. each; liver, 10c. to 12c.; corned beef, nice rump, 16c.; corned beef, round, 16c.; and other cuts, 8c. to 10c.

For pork loins for roasting, 16c.; hams, 16c. to 17c.; pig, 14c. to 15c.; sucking pig, 20c.

Mutton for roasting, 9c. per pound; leg of mutton to boil, with caper sauce, 15c.; chops, 18c.

Among other delicacies venison was found to be worth 20 cents per pound, tripe 10 cents, and a soup-bone of beef, for soup, 50 cents.

A fish-dealer gave a schedule of his prices as follows: Codfish, 8 cents per pound; haddock, 6; lobsters, 8 to 10; scollops, 40 cents per quart; bluefish, 10 cents per pound; mackerel, 15; smelts, 25; flounders, 10; halibut, 20; eels, 18 to 20; striped bass, 25; white fish and pickerel, 18 to 20; salmon, 45 to 50, and pan-fish 10 cents.

The market has seldom been more crowded than it was yesterday, and everybody, buyers and sellers, seemed intent upon making the best bargains.

A market-man stated to the TIMES reporter that though there was no truth in the chicken epidemic story, there was much bad poultry received from distant points. The dishonest hucksters keep this poultry packed in saltpetre, and wash it before exposure for sale, in alum water, which cleans it of slime, and gives it a dry and fresh-looking appearance.

Fulton and Catherine Markets did not present, yesterday, as busy an appearance as Washington, but the poultry-dealers kept open stands, and were surrounded by buyers. To-day the Brooklynites will throng these markets and lay in the necessary supplies for a feast to-morrow.

The up-town markets, Tompkins, Jefferson, Manhattan, &c., did a brisk business in poultry, yesterday, and are prepared for an increased trade to-day. Agents of various charitable institutions have been visiting the market-men, and have been, as is the annual custom, liberally supplied with poultry for their charges.

Another Arrest in the Woodhull and Claflin Case—Mr. Challis' Newest Complaint.

James E. Maxwell, of No. 250 West Twenty-third-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of perjury preferred by Luther C. Challis, the complainant in the suits for libel against Woodhull and Claflin and Col. Blood.

The complaint of Mr. Challis, which is very voluminous, states that Maxwell, after being sworn to tell the truth, perjured himself in the relation of conversation alleged to have been had with Challis.

Appended to the complaint is the affidavit of H. L. Tracy, one of the clerks of the Hoffman House, substantiating Challis' allegations.

Justice Leawith fixed bail at $3,000, which was furnished by George T. Forrest, of No. 53 West Twenty-third-street. It is stated that Maxwell is under a bond of $40,000 not to leave New-York City during the progress of a bankruptcy case now pending.

Stanley and the Geographical Society.

The large hall of the Cooper Union was well filled, last evening, for the purpose of participating in the reception of Henry M. Stanley by the American Geographical Society. Much to the surprise of those present the guest of the evening did not appear. Judge C. P. Daly read a letter to the audience from Mr. Stanley, in which the writer pleaded indisposition as an excuse for his non-appearance. Mr. W. S. Stearns and Mr. John Livingstone made brief addresses, and the meeting dispersed.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. Charles Sumner arrived in New-York yesterday, by the steamer Baltic, from Liverpool.

The Cooper Union Free Lectures in English Literature are given every Tuesday evening by Prof. J. O. Zacho's.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, granted a new trial to Abraham Greenthal, who was convicted a year ago of larceny.

Conrad Schneider, aged forty-three, of No. 401 West Forty-fifth-street, accidentally fell from the second to the first floor of his residence, yesterday, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

Mr. J. A. Froude will reply, next Saturday evening, at Association Hall, to Father Burke, Maline, O'Brennan, and others who attack his accuracy as a historian, but who decline to accept his challenge.

Michael J. Quigg, who claims a balance of $4,000 against Thomas C. Fields for work and labor, yesterday obtained an attachment against Fields' property, from Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

We are indebted to the Captain and Purser of the White Star steam-ship Baltic, and to the management of the line, for valued supplies of foreign newspapers, fresher by three days' date than those previously at hand.

Prof. John Fraser lectured, last evening, at the Cooper Union, on "Literature—its character and lessons," illustrating his subject by extracts from Chaucer and Longfellow, contrasting ancient and modern productions.

Michael Gorman, aged twenty-five, a resident of Franklin-street, Williamsburg, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received on the 24th inst., by falling from car No. 184 of the Belt Railroad, in South-street.

About five weeks ago Michael W. O'Brien, a compositor, twenty-two years of age, left his home, in Boston, Mass., and came to this City in search of employment. Since that time his wife and family have not heard from him.

The post-mortem examination in the case of John Craig, the vagrant who died at the Charity Hospital a few days ago, shows that death resulted from pneumonia and disease of the liver and kidneys, caused by intemperance.

Judge Fancher, yesterday, granted an order to examine William R. Travers in reference to the suit between the Erie Company and Jay Gould, the testimony to be used on Monday next on a motion to vacate Gould's order of arrest.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association met, last evening, at Lincoln Hall, Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, Henry D. Lapaugh in the chair. Several new members joined the organization. No business of public importance was transacted.

A meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association took place, last evening, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, Mr. E. A. Willoughby, President, in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted, and a number of new members were admitted.

The New-York Turner Cadets will engage in a series of military exercises and an annual target shooting at the armory of the Fifth Regiment, in Hester-street, to-morrow. In the morning there will be a parade in the line of march will be formed at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Stephen Larkin, of No. 435 West Forty-first-street, and Bernard Conway, of No. 406 West Fifty-fourth-street, were committed for trial, without bail, on a charge of having indecently assaulted Mary J. Brants, of No. 564 Tenth-avenue.

The Board of Police yesterday made honorable mention of Patrolman John J. McGuton, of the Broadway Squad, and voted him a silver medal of honor for his brave and fearless conduct in checking the career of a runaway team on Broadway, several days ago. Patrolman Broderick, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was dismissed the Department for disobedience.

The Farmers' Club, of the American Institute, met yesterday. Various matters of interest to farmers were discussed, the value of sunflowers, pea-nuts, buckwheat as food, cultivation or non-cultivation of soil around fruit-trees, &c. Letters were read from various sections of the country. For full report of the proceedings see WEEKLY TIMES of this date.

BROOKLYN.

George Stephens, of No. 88 Fulton-street, was, yesterday, held by Judge Mahew on the charge of swindling Charles W. Betts, a real estate agent, of No. 118 Montague-street, out of $100 on a bogus land-deed.

Mr. Froude's course of lectures which were to have been begun at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, yesterday, have been postponed until Dec. 2, in order to give the historian time to prepare an answer to Father Burke.

A fire in Michael Jacob's clothing-store, No. 119 Grand-street, late on Monday night, caused a damage of $600; insured for $3,000 in the Harmonia and North America Insurance Companies, of Philadelphia.

The inquest held, yesterday, on the body of Jane Dippie, supposed to have died from ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, resulted in a verdict of death from pleuro-pneumonia. William Dippie was, therefore, discharged by the Coroner.

The General Term of the City Court, yesterday, affirmed the judgment of Judge Neilson, awarding $5,000 each to the wife of Sheriff Madden and Margaret Landers, as damages sustained through the deaths of their husbands by the explosion of the steam-boat Westfield, in the Summer of 1871.

Late on Monday night, a fire occurred on the first floor of a two-story frame building, No. 186 Suydam-street, owned and occupied by David Collins. The fire originated by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and Collins, in his endeavors to extinguish the flames, was burned on the hands and face so severely as to necessitate his removal to the hospital. The building and contents were totally destroyed, causing a loss of about $2,000; partially covered by insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

The village of Whitestone will hold an election Dec. 3, to decide upon the ratification of the act which provides for the building of water-works at a cost of $50,000.

A Mrs. Smith, of Westhampton, was seized with a fit, last Saturday night. She knocked over a kerosene lamp, which set the house on fire, and perished in the ruins. No other person was in the house.

The New-Lotts land-owners have agreed to give the right of way through their property to the Hempstead and Bay Ridge Railroad Company, if the Company will build the road on a line south of the old New-Lotts road. This the directors agree to do, and the road will consequently be built so as to improve the entire water front of the town.

Monday evening a party of five men attempted to steal the yacht Kaiser Wilhelm, owned by Col. A. A. Degrauw. She had been laid up for the Winter in Jamaica Bay. The thieves, after cutting the lines by which she was made fast, attempted to tow her down to the mouth of the creek in which she lay, where they had a steam-tug in waiting to run her off, but fortunately the yacht got aground on the bar and detained their progress. Three of the thieves were captured, and are now locked up for examination at Jamaica.

On Saturday, Smith Cornell and his brother, while drinking in a saloon near the old Union Course, got into a quarrel between themselves. While the quarrel was proceeding, a man named Johnson entered the saloon with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand, and without apparent cause or provocation, raised the gun to his shoulder and discharged both barrels at the Cornells. One of the brothers was seriously wounded, receiving a number of shot in the head and body. The other received a number of shot in the body. Johnson, immediately after the shooting, walked out of the saloon and made his escape.

STATEN ISLAND.

The opposition ferry-boat on the North Shore is now carrying most of the passengers from all the landings, and an additional boat will be placed on the line to-day or to-morrow.

The corner-stone of the new building for Zephyr Hose Company No. 4, of Port Richmond, will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Thanksgiving afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Brooks and others will deliver addresses on the occasion.

The successful candidates at the recent civil service examination in Tompkinsville for light-house keepers are Wm. Ross, Sandy Hook east beacon, salary, $500; William J. Bailey, second assistant light-keeper, Fire Island Light, salary, $400; H. C. Van Allen, third assistant, Highlands of Navesink, salary, $400.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

St. John's Episcopal Church, of Yonkers, originally built in 1753, during the rectorship of Rev. Thomas Standard, has, for some time past, been undergoing an extensive enlargement and important alterations and improvements, at a cost of about $60,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man, who is supposed to have been insane, jumped off a train of cars at New-Brunswick, on Monday evening, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Henry W. Drayton, of the firm of Drayton & Durant, of Jersey City, bakers, was yesterday before United States Commissioner Muirheid on a charge of smuggling.

The argument in the Vanderveer will case, before the Court of Errors, at Trenton, was continued yesterday, Mr. Van Fleet and Mr. Parker occupying the entire day. Ex-Chancellor Williamson will speak to-day.

A barn on the property of Mr. H. Gerbert, in Main-street, Orange, was set on fire and burned yesterday morning. The loss is $1,000; insurance, $600. A boy named Edward Dailey was arrested and held to answer.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen has authorized Mayor Tuttle to sign a note for the city for $150,000 at three months, the assessments having fallen largely short of the amount needed for the expenses of the city for the year.

There is reason to believe that the horse disease, which, it was supposed, had almost entirely disappeared, is again spreading in Jersey City. Three fatal cases, precisely like those at first known, were yesterday reported in Jersey City.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the passenger-train which left New-York at 7 o'clock, collided at the Trenton station with a freight-train which had been run on a side track. The windows of one of the passenger-cars were broken, and two persons were slightly injured. One of the injured was Congressman Scudder, who was struck on the head by a splinter.

A large number of citizens of Jersey City, last evening, organized an association to prosecute a work of reform. Speeches were made by Hon. Orestes Cleveland, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Peter Bentley, ex-Mayor Harrison, Major Pangborn, Alderman Edge, and others. A committee of three, composed of Messrs. Gregory, Harrison, and Gillett, was appointed to fix upon some general plan of operations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Lake Imports—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 53,[illegible] bushels; Corn, 109,[illegible] bushels; Oats, 43,500 bushels; Barley, 27,300 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 16,[illegible] bushels; Corn, 3,100 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 13,031 bushels; Corn, 23,[illegible] bushels; Oats, 16,100 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Flour dull; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $[illegible]; White, $[illegible]. Wheat lower; sales of 5,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 36; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65. Corn quiet; sales of 7,500 bushels at 48c. Oats quiet; held at 40c. for No. 2 Toledo; Western, 37c. Barley dull; sales of 2,400 bushels Canada at 90c.; Western quoted at 85c.@88c. Rye quoted at 75c. Barley Malt quiet; Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged. Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 67 cars reported to arrive, were 1,173 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,550 head, or 156 cars against 129 cars for the same time last week. The market was without any life this morning, and there were not sufficient sales to give the tone of the market, buyers and sellers standing apart ½c. This being Thanksgiving week and poultry and game being abundant, there is not the usual demand for Beef. The Eastern markets being also off, buyers do not care to hold purchases over the holiday. To effect sales owners would be compelled to submit to a decline of ½c. Sales to-day, 30 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,150 lbs. to 1,450 lbs., at $[illegible]; 30 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,027 lbs., at $[illegible]; 13 Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 918 lbs., at $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 900 head, making the supply for the week thus far 1,800 head, against 4,000 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 5,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 13,300 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at 10c.@15c. ₩ cwt. off from last week's closing prices. The railways have now plenty of freight-cars, and the accumulation of stock during the snow blockade is being gradually worked off. There is still a large number of medium Hogs in pens, which are unsalable, and dead expenses to the owners. Light Hogs for the New-York market [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Flour [illegible]. Wheat dull and lower at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] No. 2 Spring, cash; seller December, $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye firm at 56c. for No. 1. Barley steady [illegible]. Pork steady [illegible]. Lard steady at 7½c. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 50@$1 55. Corn firm and in fair demand at 40c.@42c. for old, and 30c. for new. Rye—Demand fair; holders firm at 65c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 27c.@35c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $12 62½@$12 75. Bulk Meats dull and nominal at 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; nominal at 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard dull and nominal at 7½c. for Steam, and 7¾c. for Kettle. Bacon dull and nominal at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; and 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats dull and drooping at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders; 6c.@6¼c. for Sides; and 8¼c.@9c. for Hams. Live Hogs dull and lower at $3 90@$4. Whisky steady at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—Tobacco firm; sales very light. Flour steady and in good demand, but unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice, $1 60@$1 65. Corn in fair demand; small order sales at 50c.@52c., sacked. Oats in fair demand; order sales at 35c., sacked. Rye quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs active and firmer; the extreme range was $3 75@$4 12½; most sales at $3 90@$4; receipts, 4,200 head. Pork nominal at $12 25. Bulk Meats in fair demand; one car-load green Clear Sides, 6c.; green Shoulders, 3½c.; green Hams, 8c., from block. Lard—Choice Leaf, tierce, 8c.; kegs, 9¼c.; prime Steam, 7½c. Whisky steady at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Seeds unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10¼c.; Refined, 20¼c.@22c. Groceries active. Sugar—Cuba, fair to good Refining, 9⅞c. Flour very dull, but prices unchanged. Wheat—Choice demand good at full prices; other grades very weak. Western Red, $1 65@$1 81; White, $2. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@65c. Oats active; White, 47c.@48c.; Mixed, 44c.@45c. Barley—Demand good at full prices; Western, 95c.@$1; Canada, $1 15@$1 15. Provisions quiet and steady; Mess Pork, $15 50@$15 75. Whisky, 90c.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 26.—Beef Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,705 head. Trade was very quiet, and what transactions were made had to come within buyers' figures. Prices were ¼c. lower on first-class Cattle, and from ¼c.@½c. on slim lots of young Stock. Sales of Choice at $11@$12; Extra, $9@$10 50; First Quality, $7@$8 50; Second Quality, $[illegible]; Third, $4@$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,194 head. The market was inactive, and prices nearly ¼c. ₩ lb. lower; sales in lots at $[illegible] each; Extra, $[illegible].

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 [illegible]; seller November, $1 67; seller December, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 do., $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet at [illegible] for Low Mixed; [illegible] for New. Oats dull at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 12 for No. 1; $1 12½ for No. 2. Oats steady at 23c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and a shade lower at 61c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 71c. for No. 2 Fall. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 11½c.; to Oswego, 20c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 10,309 bales; gross, 11,370 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,490 bales; to the Continent, 2,810 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; sales to-day, 7,500 bales; last evening, 6,500 bales; stock, 136,180.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 56; No. 2 do., $1 46 asked; $1 47 offered. Corn firmer; new Ear, on track, 39c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@17c.; net receipts, 3,570 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 52,677 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 91; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88¾. Erie Railway Shares, 41⅞.

11½ A. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 41.

1 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93½; new 5s, 88½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 41⅞.

4 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 10-40 bonds, 87⅝. Erie Railway Shares 41¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, [illegible].

PARIS, Nov. 26—A. M.—The Bourse opened flat. Rentes, 52f. [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Middling Uplands for December at 9⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 75,000 quarters, including 50,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat 11s. 3d.@12s. 2d. ₩ cental for Club California White, and 11s.@11s. 10d. for Red Winter. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans, for November, at 10 3-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull but prices are not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters, including 5,000 American.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 41s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 26—1½ P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at £34 5s.@£34 10s. and closed at £34 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 45s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum, 52f. for fine Pale American.

[Advertisement.]

AN INDISPUTABLE FACT.—The most elegant hat store in the United States is KNOX's, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel. His down-town establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is universally popular. As either gentlemen can buy hats for themselves, or fancy furs for their lady friends, to decided advantage. Patronize KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL's is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Hon. Charles Sumner, W. M. Gwin, Miss Gwin, A. O. Coffee, Miss Coffee, Miss White, H. F. Thornburgh and servant, Mr. Watmough, U. S. N., Mrs. Watmough, Miss Watmough, George Stedman, Rev. R. M. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and servant, Miss Thomas, E. T. Slocum, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. R. T. Jones, S. B. Stoninger, Samuel C. Pullman, Mr. Bessmann, H. Heinrich, Edward Shawe, Richard Leigh, W. Parker and servant, J. C. Mallery, Miss C. B. MacCorkle, Mrs. A. L. Winslow, Miss A. L. Winslow, Master C. B. Winslow, J. E. Dooly, Mrs. M. J. Dooly, Master M. J. Dooly, Miss M. L. Dooly, Master Dooly, Miss Dooly and nurse, William Fox, George Wells, John Macfarlane, E. F. Livingstone, Mr. Bartholomew, C. H. Griffin, Rev. Father Dalton, W. H. Pitkin, J. S. Pitkin, Herman Trott, D. C. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton and servant, Miss Leavitt, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Helen Marbury, Mrs. J. B. Millan, Miss Ella Ladd, P. Neilson, B. W. Bauw, J. G. Hitchcock, Chas. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Miss Cole, Rev. W. R. Babcock, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Miss K. P. Brown, S. B. Kirby, F. E. Kirby, Sam. S. Keene, Mrs. Keene, Master Keene, Miss Mills, Mrs. Faitoute and servant, Gen. Oscar V. Dayton, Mrs. Dayton, Mrs. L. Jewell, Mrs. Mary Ward, J. R. Beach, D. T. Mills, Chas. E. Allcott, Chas. Abernethy, Benj. Gulram, Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. Sanger, Baron von Seydewitz.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, R. D. Waters, John F. Smith, Samuel Watkins, Dick Leonberger, John De Laney, Wm. F. Fitzsimons, Miss Waters, C. Phillips and lady, C. P. Eaton, R. R. McClay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:00 | Sun sets......4:35 | Moon rises...2:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:56 | Gov. Island...5:45 | Hell Gate...7:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vicksburg, Morrell, Port-au-Prince, F. W. Kitching; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Giovannia, (Ital.,) Califano, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; American Lloyds, Park, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Florence Peters, Dowley, Cienfuegos, &c., Miller & Houghton; Harvest Moon, Purry, Bilbos, James Henry; Estella, Lang, Havana; James E. Ward & Co.; Wilhelmina, (Ger.,) Wilmink, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Venus, (Norw.,) Olsen, Amsterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; John Griffin, Westbury, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs G. De Zalda, Miller, Sagua la Grande, &c., Waydell & Sons; Emeline, (Br.,) Crowell, Turks Island, Boyd & Hincken; Navarino, Blood, Aspinwall, Miller & Houghton; Gipsey, (Br.,) Speed, Fredericksted, &c., P. Hanford & Co.; Wm. McKean, (Br.,) Wolf, Pointe-a-Pitre, Henry & Parker.

Schrs. C. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Arrived.

[illegible]

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Sparks. Nov. 18 and 19 experienced a heavy gale from N. W. to N. N. W., with a tremendous sea [illegible]

[illegible]

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Galveston Nov. 11, via Key West 21st, with mdse. to Theo. Nickerson & Co.

Steam-ship Empire State, [illegible] Nov. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 17, via Key West [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage. Nov. 21, passed ship Charles Houlton, of St. John, N. B., bound into Key West.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Fairclotb, Savannah Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Menn-Hir, (Fr.,) Rio, Auckland 98 ds., with gum to Ralph, [illegible] & Co.

Bark Carsburg, (N. G.,) Kuhlivoen, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 108 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Chas. Gumm, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Molton, (late Nickerson,) Port Morant, Jam., for Liverpool, 21 ds., with logwood and cocoa-nuts to order. Nov. 14, Capt. A. W. Nickerson, of Yarmouth, N. S., died of fever, and was buried at sea; Nov. 20, H. M. Gousan, a native of Hamburg, aged 25 years, died of fever, and was buried at sea.

Bark Thames, (of London,) Course, Auckland Aug. 23, with gum and flax to Walker, Son & Renwick.

Bark Suobonia Danovaro, (Ital.,) Fravega, Liverpool 63 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Hansen, Newcastle, E., 65 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 21, lat. 38 15, lon. 71 50, spoke Clarabel, steering N. E.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Magnus Lagaboter, (Norw.,) Bergh, Gloucester, Eng., 40 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 14, lat. 44 N., lon. 53 20 W., fell in with steam-ship Carolina, (Br.,) from Baltimore for Queenstown, in a sinking condition; took off Captain and wife and 25 men, and brought them to this port.

Bark Weymouth, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Cosman, Sidney, C. B., with coal to C. R. Swain & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Foreningen, (Dan.,) Bay, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to J. L. McKeever—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Perkins, Angostura 22 ds., with hides, &c., and 1 passenger to Jos. Morrill. Nov. 8, in the river, passed the brig Angostura, (N. G.,) bound up.

Brig Albatros, (Nor.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 35 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alpha, (of Lunnenberg, N. S.,) Saunders, Demerara, 22 ds., with iron, sugar, and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Fortunato, (Ital.,) Siano, Bordeaux 51 ds., with mdse. to D. St. Amant & Son.

Schr. Bell Hardy, Baker, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Franklin, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Neponset, Phinney, Boston for Virginia.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Taunton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Matanzas, Mitchell, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. R. Holyoke.

Schr. Leontine, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. Y. Haviland.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Rockland, with stone to Bridge & Co.

Schr. Eveline, Bagley, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Waterfall, Cameron, Rockland, with lime for Newark.

Schr. Emma F. Lewis, Smith, Provincetown.

SAILED—Steam-ships Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

Anchored at Hart's Island—Brig Peter Roberts, Hunter, from Windsor, N. S., with plaster; brig Abby Ellen Foss, from Bangor, with lumber, for Washington, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. E., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Arr. steamers Aries and Achilles, from Philadelphia; Oriental, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York, and Virginia, from Philadelphia. Off the port, bark Freihandel, from Bremen.

Sld. steam-ship James Adger, for New-York, and bark Enrique, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—Arr. bark Sturbuis, from Rio for orders. Passed in for Baltimore ship David Stewart, from Rio; brig R. O. Wright, from the West Indies.

The bark St. Ursula spoke on Oct. 10, in lat. 26 30 S., lon. 37 W., bark Mindora, from Baltimore, for Rio; on the same date exchanged signals with the British ship City of Manchester, from Liverpool 64 ds., for Calcutta; on Oct. 15, in lat. 18 S., and 32 W., exchanged signals with the American bark Charlotte Littlefield, bound S.; also passed a dismasted wreck, 15 miles S. S. E. of Cape Henry, in the track of vessels bound in, 15 feet of her mast out of water.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 26.—The Allen steam-ship Polynesian, from Liverpool 14th, arr. this morning.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 26.—Arr. barks Andes, Baltimore, for Portland; struck on the Middle Ground last night, but came off without damage; L. T. Stocker, Port Johnson, for Boston; brig Mary C. Mariner, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. J. Means, Bucksville, for Newburyport; Rosina, Elizabethport, for Newburyport; Hames Westbrook, and Valit, B. Gates, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth, A. E. Woodward, Ellsworth, for New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York Nov. 13; ship Belgravia, from New-Orleans Oct. 21.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Nov. 16, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

EXTRA!!!

UNION ADAMS & CO.

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